AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has enough reserves capable of handling financial crises during the next two years, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi said Friday. "The corrective programme we have adopted is a prelude to a greater corrective steps," he said. "The way is paved for the introduction of a greater corrective programme to as to bring about greater corrective process and promote development.

There is reason to be optimistic that we can meet our financial burdens if we can reactivate private and public sector during the next two years and consequently reactivate the development process. This depends on the extent of development programmes the government intends to undertake,"
he added in Jordan Television programme "Convent Affairs." Discussing
the Petra Bank crisis, Nabulsi said that during the past four or five years
the bank administration undertook administrative and organisational the bank administration undertook administrative and organisational activities incompatible with laws and regulations. Nabulal said that although the bank issued false statements to cover up its losses, yet they were clearly revealed when the bank failed to provide the CRJ with 35 per cent of its assets in foreign currency as reserves.

Volume 14 Number 4266

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AMMAN SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1989, JUMADA AL OULA 17, 1410

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Palestinians wearing overalls and masks parade through the town of Bir Zeit in the occupied Wes

Nablus group resurfaces to belie Israeli army claim

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— An underground Palestinian group said by the Israeli army to have slain at least 16 alleged Arab informers has killed again, less than two weeks after the army said it had eliminated the band. Members of the Black Panther

group, toured the casbah (market) in the West Bank town of Nables Friday, announcing responsibility for Thursday's killing a the z of Saadi Mohammad Bakri, 30, an alleged collaborator with-Israel, residents said.

The killing came two days after the army lifted an 11-day curfew ike that on the casbah, imposed Dec. 1 the min when troops shot dead Black veloper Panther leader Imad Al Nasr and three of his lieutenants in a raid. After Nasr's death soldiers distributed leaflets saying that the Black Panthers had been eliminated, casbah residents said. Israel's military chief in the West Bank, Major-General Yitzhak Mordechai, told reporters the next day that he had the group

under control.

area," he said.

Hours after the curfew ended Tuesday, masked and uniformed youths marched through the casbah shouting Black Panther slogans and vowing death to Arab collaborators with Israel.

On Friday the Panthers used megaphones, telling casbah residents and traders that before they killed Bakri he confessed to aiding Israeli secret police and blackmailing women to do the same, witnesses said.

In the city's Al Ittihad hospital, Ahmad Mohammad Milhem, 33 died from injuries received Thursday, when he was beaten by masked youths in the village of Anin, some 40 kilometres north of Nablus.

Palestinian sources said Milhem was a suspected collaborator probably killed by activists from his own area.

Troops in the occupied Gaza Strip shot and wounded two Arab teenagers and a 70-year-old woman during clashes in Gaza

will continue to be quiet in this nian refugee camp, hospitals said. In the West Bank Jewish set-

tlers rampaged through the village of Sira Al Shamaliya, firing automatic weapons and smashing the windows of villagers' cars, Palestinian sources said.

Surgeons at a Jerusalem hospital removed the eye of two-yearold Allah Yusuf, wounded by a rubber bullet Thursday during clashes between Palestinian protesters and troops in the West Bank's Jalazoun refugee camp, relatives said.

Palestinians and Israelis de monstrated opposite Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office, demanding the reopening and Gaza Strip, closed by military order for most of the two-year

The protesters carried placards recalling the Jewish people's traditional attachment to scripture and learning.

"Shame the people of the Book close libraries," the posters said

Crown Prince on working visit to Britain

LONDON (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday began a working visit to Britain after visiting France and the United States where he met with their presidents and delivered messages from His Majesty King Hussein and reviewed Middle East developments and bilateral rela-

The Crown Prince arrived here from New York after talks with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the current situation in the Middle East and

and just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The meeting was attended by the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Jordan's Permanent Delegate to the U.N. Abdullah Salah.

Earlier, the Crown Prince met with the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and discussed their countries' position towards the current situation in the Mid-

dle Esat and efforts for peace in the region. The Crown Prince emphasised the need to mobilise international efforts to secure a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on guarantees for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, Petra said. He also stressed the need to reach an Iran-Iraq peace agreement, which will re-

flect positively on the region's

security and stability.

The Crown Prince also met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz and discussed with him the

international efforts to reach a peacce agreement between Baghdad and Tehran.

The Crown Prince also held talks with the chairman and members of the Council on Foreign Relations and reviewed international efforts for peace and stability in the Middle East.

Earlier in the week, the Crown Prince visited Washington and held talks with U.S. President George Bush and senior administration officials on Middle East

CBJ ups dinar rate

AMMAN (J.T.) - The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) will supply dollars to banks at slightly higher rates as part of its policy to stabilise the dinar, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Friday. It said the bank, in its first intervention in the market since Oct. 1, would sell dollars to banks for 675 fils as of Saturday to be resold at a maximum of 680 fils. The CBJ's foreign exchange funds have been boosted by the arrival of aid from other Arab countries.

Jordan Writers Association brought back to life

By P.V. Vivekanand Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The government Friday announced the reversal of a 1987 decision and resurrected the Jordan Writers Association (JWA) in the latest step in the ongoing liberalisation process and restoration of pub-lic freedoms in the Kingdom.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted a communique issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran as saying that the government had decided to revoke the June 17, 1987, decision to dissolve the JWA and its centres around the Kingdom.

Petra said Friday's decision, which took immediate effect, comes in line with the government's inclination to repeal martial law and eliminate its

effects. The June 17, 1987, decision was taken by then Prime Minister Zaid Rifai using martial law provisions.

Badran, who assumed office Dec. 6, told Parliament last week that the negative and positive aspects of martial law, in force in the country since 1967, needed close study before reaching a decision to rescind it.

la its brief dispatch Friday, Petra did not refer to the Union of Jordanian Writers and Authors which was created as an alternative after the JWA was dissolved. However, the decision implied that the union, which had reached a membership of about 130, automatically became null and void. Author Husni Fariz resigned as head of the union last week citing ill-health.

1987 involved unpublished charges that the association, which had a membership of about 300, served as a "forum for political activities." Officials asserted at the time that most of its members were not writers and some were using the association as a cover for political activities. An official statement said that "while the purpose behind establishing the association was to give momentum to the literary and cultural movement in Jordan, the association gradually started accepting members who were not linked with literary or cultural work of any sort... (and) went beyond the association's aims by using it

as a meeting place to serve their

own selfish interests." Furth-

ermore, the government move,

which came one day before the

association's elections for a new

seen as preempting the JWA's plans to best a conference of Arab writers in 1988. The government charges were

hotly contested by the association's administrative board. which was chaired by Khaled Al Karaki, now minister of culture in the government of Badran, and included Salem Al Nahas, an unsuccessful candidate in the Nov. 8 elections to the Lower House of Parliament, as deputy chairman, Al Ra'i columnist Bader Abdul Haq as

secretary-general and his col-league Fakhri Kawar, who is now a member of the Lower House of Parliament, and Ibrahim Khalil, Abdullah Radwan, Ahmad Madi, Mahmoud Shukyr, and Nimer Sirhan as

ers were immediately available for comment on the latest goveroment decision.

The decision to unban the JWA is the latest in a series of measures adopted by the Badran government, which has already announced the release of 48 political detainees, the return of all confiscated passports and lifting of all bans on travel and work on people. In addition, the government last week also reversed a decision taken in August last year by the **Economic Security Committee** (ESC) to assume control of the three major newspaper establishments in Jordan and returned the management of the three to its former boards of directors from governmentappointed committees.

Sakharov dies; Gorbachev says big loss for society

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Andrei D. Sakharov, a father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a courageous voice of Soviet dissent heard around the world, has died at age 68.

Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, a member of the Preasidium of the Congress of People's Deputies, opened Friday's session with an announcement of Sakharov's death late Thursday night. He paid tribute to Sakharov, who once was regularly denounced in the official news media, as a

scientist and public figure. "All that he did was dictated by his sleepless conscience, his deep humanitarian convictions," said Vorotnikov, a member of the ruling Communist Party politburo and president of the Russian

Federation. President Mikhail Gorbachev then joined the congress, of which Sakharov was a member, in standing for a moment of

The 2,250-seat congress another lawmaker and Academy of Sciences member, Yevgeny M. Primakov, to organise Sakharov's funeral, the official TASS news agency said. Gorbachev said Sakharov's

death was "a big loss, a very big "It was possible to agree or not to agree (with him) but he was a very sincere man," Gorbachev told reporters outside the Soviet

parliament. "It is a very big loss for society." Sakharov apparently was struck down by a heart attack in his study as he was preparing a speech on the ailing Soviet eco-

nomy for delivery to the Congress of People's Deputies Friday. Sakharov played a leading role in developing the first Soviet hydrogen bomb in 1953 but later gave up his career and became figurehead of the Soviet dissident

"I respected him for the pact that he was honest and open," leading politburo conservative Yegor Ligachev, often named by Sakharov as a danger to reform, told a Reuter reporter at the

deputies that "everything Sakharov did was dictated by his keen conscience and profound humanistic convictions.' Gorbachev clashed with the

1975 Nobel Peace laureate at the congress Tuesday but in 1986 had personally ordered his release from six years of internal exile in Outside Sakharov's apartment

on Moscow's main Inner Ring road, men and women wept openly when told he had died. Candles and flowers were placed in the snow after his body was carried out and driven away in a white ambulance.

Close colleagues among the reformist faction in the congress and friends from the dissident movement he headed in the face of fierce harassment from the authorities during the 1970s said he was irreplaceable as a symbol of struggle.

"We never had a moral leader at this level. His death is a major tragedy for democracy," said liberal journal editor Vitaly



Andrei Sakharov

Roald Sagdeyev. There were conflicting reports on when and where the funeral would take place. Poet Vladimir Kornilov, a friend of the family, said Sakharov would be buried Monday at a quiet suburban Moscow cemetery, at the request of his

widow Yelena Bonner. But a Soviet official said the Academy of Sciences, which Sakharov represented in the congress, might arrange for a lying-

Moscow to cut military spending MOSCOW (Agencies) - The

Soviet Union will cut military spending by 8.2 per cent to 70.98 billion roubles (\$114 billion) next year, a senior army officer said

Colonel General Nikolai Chervov, head of a department of the general staff, told a news conference the cuts were part of a programme of shifting the Soviet armed forces from an offensive to a defensive posture.

The number of men in the armed forces as of January 1990 would be 3.99 million, according to a Defence Ministry statement

released simultaneously.
"The budget should make it possible for the state to maintain reasonable military sufficiency and also improve living conditions for the army," Chervov

Military spending last year amounted to 77.3 billion roubles

(\$129 billion), according to figures released for the first time in

NATO takes new course

In Brussels, the North Atlantiac Treaty Organisation (NATO) said Friday it would strengthen its political role in the world, assuming a new mantle as East-West military tension fades under the influence of reforms sweeping Eastern Europe.

The 16 alliance foreign ministers said at the end of a two-day meeting they would also consider bringing forward a meeting of the 35 European and North American states that signed the landmark Helsinkı final act.

They forged a common position for East-West talks on an 'open skies" treaty allowing surveillance flights over East and West Europe and said NATO was wrestling with problems like the environment, terrorism and drug trafficking.
"We... began taking a look

at... new tasks for NATO in a changing Europe," U.S. Secret-ary of State James Baker told a news conference. He outlined proposals to give the alliance a new political role earlier this week in West Berlin.

"We think it important that we consider the global issues that can constitute a threat," he added. "Our vision of a Europe made whole and free has finally come in

sight," NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner said. Baker said the changes in Eastern Europe were not irreversible.

although the alliance would do everything it could to encourage political and economic reforms.

"I believe that in the future it City and nearby Jabalya Palesti- in Hebrew, Arabic and English. Palestinians alert after assault on Syrian base

SIDON (AP) — A Palestinian guerrilla commander Friday brushed aside disclaimers by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that its men had stormed a Syrian army base in South Lebanon and insisted that his fighters carried out the attack.

According to police reports, 15 people were killed and 43 wounded Thursday when Palestinian fighters from Fatch group, the largest PLO faction, attacked Syria's military intelligence headquarters in South Lebanon at the village of Rmaileh.
The operation was carried out

by Palestinians. No Lebanese took part in the attack," said the Fateh commander, who identified himself only by his nom-deguerre of Abn Maber. "No one knew about it at PLO headquarters in Tunis," be said in

an interview in Sidon's 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp 40 kilometres south of Beirut and the main PLO base in Lebanon. The Palestinians in the camp braced for Syrian reprisals Fri-

Lebanese leader's stand-off with

Salim Al Hoss and Parliament

Speaker Hussein Husseini. Bapt is

making peace efforts on behalf of

a group in the French parliament.

briefed the Lebanese leaders on

the latest efforts by an Arab

League committee to end the

crisis caused by Aoun's refusal to

recognise Hrawi, elected last

Political sources said Ibrahimi

official sources said.

day, although there was no visible 1975 were also killed at a checkindication that the Syrians planned any retaliatory assault. Syrian officials in Damascus

made no comment on Thursday's fighting. But that clash threatened to undermine efforts to end a six-year rift between the PLO leadership and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as part of a campaign to achieve long-elusive Arab unity before convening an international Middle East peace

conference. Some 150 of Abu Maher's fighters carried out the attack on the Syrian installation five kilometres north of Sidon to free comrades held there.

The attackers stormed and ransacked the base, set back from the coastal highway linking Beirut and South Lebanon. Police said the dead included

four Syrians and five Palestinians. Police said a Communist Party guerrilla, two leftists and three members of the Nasserite militia that has ruled Sidon since Lebanon's civil war broke out in April

point north of Sidon when they clashed with the returning Fateh

The guerrillas, led by Abdul Raouf Zaarour, freed 15 prisoners held by the Syrians including Lebanese and Fatch members in the two-hour clash at Rmaileh. Sidon police said the attackers also recovered a shipment of

fiscated a week ago.

Abu Maher declined comment on the arms, but he said the assault was prepared and executed by Fateh commanders in South Lebanon without first con-

Fateh arms the Syrians had con-

sulting the PLO leadership.

A statement issued by PLO headquarters in Tunis Thursday condemned the attack, without explicitly denying Fatch members might have been involved.

The statement said the PLO had ordered an investigation in collaboration with the other factions in Sidon to identify the "authors and commanders" of the attack.

S. African activists released

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — South Africa's appeal court Fri-day ordered the release of five leading black activists jailed for between five and 12 years at the end of a marathon treason trial a

A panel of five judges in Bloemfontein ruled that Supreme Court Judge Kees Dijkhorst made a mistake when he dismissed one of his assistants during the 37-month trial.

As a result the five, including United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders Patrick "Terror" Lekota, 41, and Popo Molefe, 37, should be freed immediately from Robben Island prison near Cape Town, they said.

Political analysts said the trial was the most important since 1964, when African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela was jailed for life in the same Pretoria courtroom. Lekota was jailed for 12 years

and Molefe for 10 after evidence by 278 witnesses about their roles in a nationwide black uprising against white rule from 1984 to

paper reported that South African authorities planned to issue

man they were supposed to pro-

in these volcanic islands northwest of Madagascar, suspended aid to the Comoros after Abdallah was killed and gently negotiated the mercenaries' peaceful departure.

buro, Vitaly Vorotnikov, told the French troops take over Comoros; mercenaries leave

troops landed Friday at Moroni airport in the troubled Comoros Islands, taking control of the country's security in what the Defence Ministry called a "military assistance mission" requested

mercenary Bob Denard and about 25 other European soldiers of fortune who trained and led the 600-man Comoran Presidential Guard boarded a South African military plane and left for South Africa, the French news agency Agence France-Presse (AFP) re-

led the island nation, a former French colony, since the country's president was assassinated Nov. 26. A military spokesman said the

French troops came from the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, 300 kilometres away, in an operation under the French-Comoran defence cooperation agreement. On Thursday, AFP reported

that Denard was willing to relinquish control if the safety of his men was guaranteed and if he and

his fellow mercenaries were given an unspecified payment. It was unclear Friday if those demands were bonoured. The Johannesburg Star news-

their families left on a scheduled flight to Paris Thursday night. mercenaries themselves killed the

France and South Africa, the two countries with most influence

resentative in Moroni, Marco Boni, said the mercenaries, who are mainly French, would be allowed to stay in South Africa for a couple of days but would not

French military spokesman

Korotich. "I don't know how we in-state and burial at a central Another member of the politwill continue without his absolute Moscow cemetery where other integrity," declared scientist top scientists are interred.

by the Comoros government. Four hours later, French

The mercenaries had control-

Denard a temporary residence cenaries had left. permit on condition he agreed to leave that country within a Five other mercenaries and

Most Comorians believe the tect but Denard has denied this.

South Africa's diplomatic rep-

be given asylum there.

Colonel Philippe Charrier said the Comoros' interim president, Said Mohamed Djohar, sent a message to Paris Thursday night requesting French aid to reorganise the security forces and maintain law and order once the mer-

Djohar's civilian government was virtually paralysed by the mercenary takeover and diplomats said Djohar only agreed to invite in the French after receiving assurances that they had negotiated a deal with Denard. A group of about 190 French

paratroopers left Mayotte by

plane and helicopter Friday

morning and took over from the

Moroni international airport. Charrier said up to 50 of them would be attached as officers and instructors to the local security forces while the remainder main

tained law and order. One of the last acts of the departing mercenaries was to release Moistapha Said Cheikh, a Maraxist Leninist politician who was jailed for life in 1985 for his alleged part in a plot to over-

Arab, French envoys in Beirut BEIRUT (Agencies) — Arab League envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi met President Elias Hrawi Friday month with Syrian backing under appointed army commander to terms of an Arab League peace Aoun objects to the presence as part of a new drive to end the

in Lebanon of Syrian troops, who clashed Thursday with Palestisacked army chief Michel Aoun, nian commandos and Muslim No details were immediately fundamentalist militiamen in available of their talks, which followed meetings Ibrahimi and French deputy Gerard Bapt held Rmaileh, 30 kilometres south of Residents said the town was calm Friday after the clash in which 14 fighters were killed, five Thursday with Prime Minister

of them Syrians. Hrawi's government warned Friday it will stop paying troops loyal to rebellious Aoun in an apparent bid to weaken his grip on the Christian heartland. A government statement said army payrolls would be handled

by Gen. Emile Lahoud, who was

replace Aoun last month.
The statement said the Defence Ministry gave the five brigade commanders serving in the Christian enclave five days to submit monthly payrolls to Lahoud. Otherwise, the salaries will not be paid by the Central

There was no immediate reaction from Aoun to the decision which threatens to deprive some 20,000 mainly Christian soldiers of their salaries during the holiday season. The Central Bank, located in

west Beirut, is under Hrawi's

Aoun is holding out in the bunker of the presidential palace in suburban Baabda.

Aden opens up political system

ADEN (R) - Weathered red stars still line the roads of Aden and posters of Lenin glare at passers-by, but alocal version of glasnost is bringing change to South Yemen, the Arab World's most leftist state.

In the last few months the country, at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, has begun relaxaing internal controls after years of one-party rule.

Debate and criticism now

appear in state-controlled newspapes. Borders have been opened to travel abroad. By the end of the month the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) is due to announce an overhaul of its Soviet-style political system.

They have found glasnost in their big-brother countries in Eastern Europe and they are now following suit," said a Western diplomat.

South Yemen has had a Sovietstyle economy since independence from Britain in 1967. With per capita income around \$500 a year it is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Diplomats say South Yemen's circumstances have an uncanny similarity to those in East Germany, despite the disparity in

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For years both countries have suffered a brain drain to capitalist neighbours where the same language is spoken.

Both have acute economic problems, and wealthy neighbours and exiled citizens have offered to make befty investments if reform is introduced. And like East Germany, South

Yemen has a capitalist counterpart several times its size interested in unity. In Aden, where the sale of

foreign magazines and newspapers is severely restricted, citizens follow events in East Europe closely through foreign radio

In mid-November, about a week after the Berlin Wall was ruptured, South Yemen opened up its borders for visa-free travel to North Yemen. At the end of the month it agreed on a plan for a merger between the two states after public elections..

Diplomats say there seems to be little popular support in South Yemen for the doctrinaire socialism of the past.

The country's leaders, many of them fervent leftists in earlier vears, now face the challenge of

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steering through the waters of offices, not portraits of the cur-reform and unity without losing rent leaders. their grip on power.

According to party members, the YSP is to meet before the end of this month to approve a political reform plan. The plan, first published in July, still refers to

But diplomats say that events since then in Central Europe are likely to have strengthened the hands of the reformers.

YSP as playing a "vanguard"

In Aden, it is the pictures of the "four martyrs" — party leaders killed in a bloody power struggle in January, 1986 — that aid after the February floods in adorn streets and government Hadramaut province.

Diplomats say the lack of emphasis on the current leadership suggests the country is being run by consensus.

Yemenis say that since Septem-

ber the level of criticism and debate allowed in the government-owned press has risen sharply, although there has been no direct criticism of the party. Hot topics have been the country's detention laws, continued state ownership of housing, the

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Cuba. Qatar establish ties

HAVANA (R) - Cuba and the Gulf state of Qatar have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, an official statement released in Havana said Thursday. The agreement was signed by the ambassadors of the two countries at the United Nations. Cuba aiready has diplomatic relations with several Arab and Gulf states, including Sandi Arabia, Jordan, North and South Yemen and Iran and Iraq.

Group threatens to kill Pope

BEIRUT (R) — A Muslim extremist group in Lebanon has threatened to kill Pope John Paul because it said he supported army chief General Michel Aoun. "The organisation of Defending the Oppressed announces that it has issued a death sentence against the Pope of Rome who became a spiritual guide for the crusaders in (Christian) east Beirut," it said in a statement sent to an international news agency in mainly Muslim west Beirut. "We will carry out the death sentence against the Pope of Rome sooner or later and God will be our witness." The group, which began the hand-written Arabic statement with a verse from the Koran, issued a similar threat when plans were announced in September for a Papal peace trip to Lebanon.

Iranians vote for 9 new **MPs**

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranians converged Friday on polling stations in Tehran and five other cities to choose nine parliament deputies in special elections regarded as a test to President Hashemi Rafsanjani's effort to open up the Islamic Republic.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (RNA) reported an "enthusiastic turnout," despite the cold weather and "steady drizzle" across the country.

The report, monitored in Nicosia, did not provide a figure for Friday's voters, a fraction of the country's general elections' electorate of 24 million.

Sixty-four candidates, many of them hardline opponents of Rafsanjani and his so-called pragmatist policies, are contesting the nine seats, four in Tehran and five in other cities.

IRNA said that in Tehran alone, 2,500 polling booths were set up for the elections in addition to 260 mobile stations for those unable to commute. It said the stations opened

across the country at 7 a.m. (0330 GMT), and were scheduled to close at 5 p.m. (1330 GMT).

The country's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, cast his ballot at a mobile station in Tehran, while Rafsanjani voted at a polling booth, Tehran Radio

Quiet diplomacy at GCC summit could help Gulf peace

DUBAI (R) — Sabre-rattling from Iran and Iraq is drowning out the quieter sound of diplomacy in the Gulf, Arab and Iranian

officials and analysts say.

A four-day meeting of Gulf
Cooperation Council (GCC) heads of state starts in Muscat

The sources do not predict any breakthrough at the GCC meeting on the still unresolved Iran-Iraq conflict, which embroiled the Gulf region in war from 1980 to 1988. The annual summit is nor-

mally used by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain to confirm their political and economic solidarity. But a communique from

GCC leaders favouring neither Iran nor Iraq but continuing to press for an acceptable peace could go a long way to hold a 15-month ceasefire, the

Iran believes the Sandis can hel break its post-war stale-

mate with Iraq.
"The security of the Gulf can only be ensured through participation of all regional states, Iranian Deputy Fore-ign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati said this month, an obvious role to play.

The GCC, however, thinks

Iran should do more to break the diplomatic ice with Saudi Arabia. "Iran has improved relations

with most GCC countries but there is still a weak point in its approach, which is its dispute with the Saudis," GCC assistant political secretary Saif Ibn Hashil Al Maskari said in October.

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic ties with Iran last year after sustained political and religious attacks from Tehran.

Tehran has grown less strident over Islamic issues than it was in the days of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini but riyadh, which has made stremous efforts to make Lebanese peace talks secured, does not trust Iran's support of the radical Lebanese Hizbollah Shi'ite Muslims.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein last month said peace was nearer than anyone thought. This month, however, Iraq tested new rocket technology and threatened that it might use

the missiles against Iran.
Iranian President Ali Akbar

adding that Sandi Arabia had Hashemi Rafsanjani in a tour of war-devastated border areas said the priority was economic reconstruction.

But the week before the GCC summit Iran has put on its biggest naval exercise in the Gulf for a decade.

The foreign ministers of both Iraq and Iran held U.N. talks this week without breaking the stalemate. Iran demands Iraq withdraw

its troops from about 2,600 square kilometres of Iranian territory.

Iraq demands that peace talks must focus on sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab Waterway, its main outlet to the Gulf.

Iran fears that the summit could reiterate GCC support for Irag's claim to the Shatt. In the last two weeks, Rafsanjani has sent aides bearing messages to all GCC states save Saudi Arabia and Oman

Oman has always had close ties with Iran. A senior GCC official said the messages were friendly and the GCC had much common ground with Iran, including security. "I am confident both sides (Iran and Iraq) want

Algerian revolutionary leader returns from 23-year exile

ALGIERS (R) — Algerian re- swamped Houari Boumedienne volutionary hero Hocine Ait Ahmad returned home Friday from 23 years in exile to a raptursupporters. Tears streamed down his face

as Ait Ahmad stepped off the flight from Paris to face a newly democratic Algeria where his opposition party, Socialist Forces Front, was legalised last month. "I am extremely happy," Ait Ahmad told reporters. "We are

determined to help build a democratic Algeria.' Ait Ahmad, 63, was a founding member of Algeria's National Li-

beration Front (FLN) which led an eight-year war of independence from France and has ruled the country since 1962 with an Ait Ahmad split from the FLN

in 1963 after a dispute with former President Ahmad Ben Bella. Condemned to death in 1964, he escaped from prison two years later and has since lived in Switzerland.

Women ululated and young supporters from his native Kabyhis region east of Algiers after special courts sentenced

International Airport terminal. Organisers estimated the flagand banner-waving crowd, which ous welcome from thousands of arrived at the airport early in the morning in a caravan of buses from Algiers and Kabylia, at

> This would make it one of the largest demonstrations in Algeria since youth riots last year launched the country on the road to multi-party democracy.
> "Long live Algerian democra-

coming in a serene manner, but cy," Ait Ahmad told a brief rally outside the airport.

His movement split earlier this year when a rival faction led by Yahya Abdul Hafiz broke away and Ait Ahmad said his priorities of Human Rights.

would be to reconstruct the party, known by its French initials FFS. He would assemble other democratic forces with a similar platform stressing recognition for the non-Arab Berber culture,

multi-party democracy and a

liberal brand of socialism. Much of his popular appeal, concentrated among the Kabylie Berbers, stems from his early espousal of political and cultural pluralism.

"He is a great leader of the revolution who has stayed faithful to its principles," said Ali Yahya Abdel Nour, president of the Algerian League for the Defence

U.S. appeals to **Khartoum to save** men trom gallows

KHARTOUM (R) - The Un- them to death this month, West-Sudan's military leader to save

"It was more than just an

appeal -it was strongly-worded

and implicitly warned that rela-

tions between the two countries will be seriously jeopardised if

the men are hanged," one diplo-

Special military courts this

month condemned to the gallows

Dr. Maamoun Mohammad Hus-

sein, alleged organiser of one-

week doctors' strike in Novem-

ber, and three men found guilty

lives, they said.

mat said.

ited States has appealed to ern diplomats said Friday. U.S. Ambassador to Sudan Jim several men from the gallows Cheeck handed a message to Foreign Minister Ali Sahloul Wednesday asking General Omar Hassan Al Bashir to spare their

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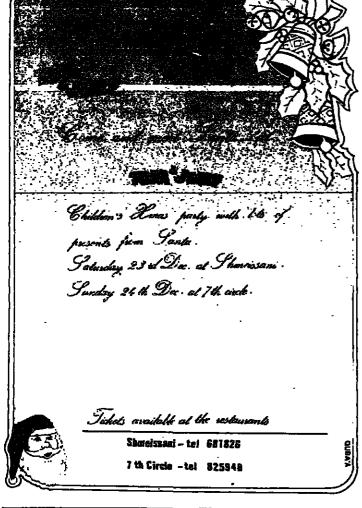
of smuggling foreign currency Bashir's 15-man military junta which seized power in a June 30 coup, blamed the doctors' walkout on Communists and vowed to crush what it called attempts to hinder unity and progress.

The general, who imposed an indefinite state of emergency on Sudan when he took power, has indicated he was opposed to clemency. U.N. Secretary-General Javies

Perez de Cuellar has also asked Bashir to reprieve Hussein on humanitarian grounds.

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	18 :00
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15:30 Koran	CHURCHES
15:40 Programme review	
15:45 Children programme	St. Mary of Nazareth Churc
17:30 Educational programme	Tel. 810740
18:00 News summary	Assemblies of God Chu
18:85 Message from Iraq	632785.
18:25 A play by Shakespeare	St. Joseph Church Tel. 62
19:10 Local programme	Church of the Annuncia
19:49 Programme review	637440.
20:00 News in Arabic	De la Salle Church Tel. 6
28:30 Arabic series	Texrasanta Church Tel: 62
21:30 Programme review	Church of the Augusti
21:40 Consumer's Guide	623541.
22:25 Local programme	Anglican Charch Tel. 62
23:09 News in Arabic	628543.
AND News III Arabic	Armenian Catholic Cha
PROGRAMME TWO	771331.
17:30 Otages D'etc	Armenian Orthodox Chi
19:00 News in French	<i>77526</i> 1.
19:15 About animals	St. Ephraim Church Tel. '
19:30 News in Hebrew	Amman International Ch
19:45 Natural Phenomena	685326.
20:00 News in Arabic	Evangelical Lutheran Ch
20:30 Just the Ten of Us	811295.
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PRAYER TIMES

. Saturday Variety show News in English

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WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Some clouds appear at different alti-

tudes and winds will be westerly light

5/18 10/24 3/16 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 80 per cent, Aqaba 56 per **USEFUL TELEPHONE** NUMBERS

to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

3

NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Walid Sahawneh Dr. Abdul Majid AlShaer Dr. Daoud Al Samhouri Dr. Nabil Al Maridi 615338 661912 rdows pharmacy 778336 Al Asema pharmacy Narroukh pharmacy 637055 623672 636730

Dr. Munther Al Sheikh Salem Al Sharaa' pharmacy **EMERGENCIES**

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QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL **AIRPORT**

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(Terminal 1) Aqaba (R.

.. Cairo (RJ) New York, Vienna (RJ)
Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) Other Flights (Terminal 2) Baghdad (IA) Čairo (MS) ... Riyadh (SU) ... Kuwait (KU)

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

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Tripoli (RJ)
Vicuma, Chicago (RJ)
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Other Flights (Terminal 2) Beirgt (ME)

11:00 13:40 14:45 15:00 18:05 MARKET PRICES 420 / 380 450 / 400 . Tripoli (LN) ... Rome (AZ) on (Mukammer) 200 / 160 400 / 350 520 / 480 160 / 120 240 / 220 220 / 180. 120 / 80 210 / 160

Marrow (large)
Marrow (small)
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NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

PRINCE MOHAMMAD AT PRIME MINISTRY: His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday and wished his government success in its task. (Petra)

AL AZHAR ANNIVERSARY: Greater Amman Municipality will take part in a seminar organised by Al Azhar University in Cairo Sannday marking the university's 25th anniversary. The three-day seminar will be attended by Fairouz Masoud from the municipality's planning department. (Petra)

planning department planning planning department department planning department depart now have the chance to enjoy a thrilling performance by the British Cafe Theatre Company which has been touring Asian and European countries. The famous group to perform from Dec. 18 through Dec. 20 at Amman Plaza Hotel will present Francis Durbridge's thriller House Guest in evening performances at the hotel. The group has toured Arab and foreign countries and the Gulf region was included in its latest itinerary. (J.T.)

ARAB LAWYERS FEDERATION: The Jordanian Bar Associatr Al Araby tion took part in the meetings of the permanent office of the Arabi Lawyers Federation in Sana'a. The four-day meeting reviewed a political report on Arab political scene. (Petra)

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RITHEIMAT MEETS TUNISIAN ENVOY: Greater Amman Municipality Mayor Ali Suheimat Thursday discussed with Tunisian amhassador to Jordan cooperation in municipal services between Amman and Tunis. (Petra)

im to the BAHRAINI NATIONAL DAY: On the occasion of his country's all GOC; national day, the Bahraini ambassador to Jordan, Ibrahim Al Ibrahim, is hosting a reception at the Regency Palace Hotel Saturday, between 6:30 and 8 p.m.

'OH COWARD' RAFFLE: Hotel Jordan Intercontinental in cooperation with British Airways, presented the play "Oh Coward" from Dec. 9 to Dec. 14. The raffle was drawn Thursday night. The first prize - a British Airways return ticket club class Amman-London-Amman - was won by raffle number 110; The second prize a week-long free car hire anywhere in the world — donated by Budget Rentacar - was won by raffle number 031; and the third prize - dinner for two in the Crown Rotisserie of Jordan Intercontinental — was won by raffle number 064. Congratulations to all the lucky winners. To claim the prize, please bring the programme and give it to Mr. Warrick Janes, food and beverage



Badran meets writers

AMMAN - Board members of the Jordanian Writers Federation (JWF) called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday to congratulate him on forming a new government (Petra photo)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed

EXHIBITIONS

- ☆ An exhibition of paintings and etchings inspired by Arabic Islamic art at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ☆ An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- * A photography exhibition on French poet de Prevert at the French Cultural Centre.
- ☆ An art exhibition by Khaled Maazi at the Soviet Cultural
- * An art exhibition marking the second anniversary of the intifada at Jordan University of Science and Technology.
- * A book exhibition at Jordan University of Science and Technology.
- * The youths art exhibition at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- * Contemporary Islamic fine arts exhibition by Abass Nahla at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * An exhibition entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Yarmouk

SEMINAR

- * A seminar (in Arabic) entitled "restructuring the national thought" at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * A German film entitled "Tadelloser" at the Goethe Institute -



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King receives U.S. congressman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Received at the Royal Court Thursday Mr Wayne Owens, member of the United States Congress and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth. The U.S. concressmen was also received by Speaker of the Lower House of

Parliament Suleiman Arar with whom he reviewed U.S. parliamentary affairs and Middle East issues. The two sides also discussed the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, with Arar referring to Israel's atrocities against the Palestisnian people in the occupied Arab lands

ower House to meet today.

House of Parliament has been called for a meeting Saturday to decide on a number of matters on its agenda, according to an

announcement by the House Speaker Suleiman Arar. Arar said that the agenda in-

affairs, environmental health safety, education, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and the Badia Affairs Committee.

He said that the House memcludes the election of committees bers will also discuss other issues mic situation in Jordan.

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower to deal with public freedoms and including replies to enquiries by citizens rights, agricultural deputies about offering parliament members salaries for one month in support of the Palestimian people's uprising and another bill by 14 members to define the causes behind the deteriorating financial and econo-

not report any injuries.

He said the university will pur-

sue the investigation into the

affair and will not hesitate in

elements which try to tamper

with national unity or distract

students' attention from

Times

Tel: 667171-6

Yarmouk quiet after student clashes

in and around Yarmouk University in Irbid was reported quiet following clashes between stu-dents within and outside the university compound over the past two days.

A university spokesman said that the local authorities have started an investigation into the affair which also resulted in damages to a university-organised ex-The spokesman said that on

Tuesday evening, two students were attacked by an identified group outside the university campus while three were attacked within the campus following the conclusion of an exhibition which displayed items on the Palestinian intifada marking the uprising's second anniversary.

The spokesman noted that an unidentified group entered the exhibition hall and damaged its

The university spokesman did

academic duties. Jordan

Khalaf receives visiting North Yemeni delegation

AMMAN (Petra) - A visiting which arrived here Thursday, is of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf and said later that North Yemen is trying to benefit from Jordan's experiment in water and sewerage fields.

The head of the Yemeni delegation, Mohammad Al Fasil. discussed with Khalaf various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in water management and later met with the ministry's Secretary General Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi for similar discussions.

Bilbeisi briefed the visitors on the ministry's water programmes in the Kingdom and current endeavours to exploit under ground water resources.

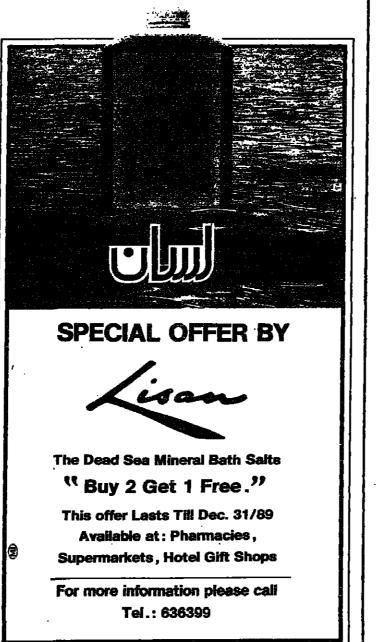
The North Yemeni delegation,

North Yemeni delegation met in spending a week in the country Amman Thursday with Minister touring a number of water and sewerage projects.

CORRECTION

The Jordan Times, due to an inadvertent error, quoted Greater Amman Mayor Ali Suheimat that the municipality's budget for 1990 will be JD 9.3 million, down from JD 9.6 million in 1989.

The report, which appeared in the paper's Thursday-Friday edition, should have read that salaries to municipality employees in the coming year will amount to JD 9.3 million since the municipality is still in the process of preparing its 1990 fiscal budget. The Jordan Times regrets the error.



All preachers banned from mosques reinstated

Ministry prepares training programmes for preachers

AMMAN (J.T.) - The Minister Al Faqir has given instructions to reinstate all the preachers which have been banned from giving sermons at mosques, according to a report published in Al Dustour daily Thursday.

Fagir has instructed the preachers to discuss all issues which would contribute to the delivery of the message of Islam and its teachings.

"A Muslim who wants to serve his regions should not be kept away from this circle and it is imparative that the emotiness left by others who are less educated or religious should be filled," Faqir said.

of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali are witnessing now is characterised by change and Islam should have a role in this change to prove its ability to contribute to this change on a larger scale and with better results.

> ministry, Faqir also announced that his ministry was preparing detailed programmes for providing training to staff employed in various Islamic and Sharia (Islamic Law) centres as well as centres for training mosque both the legislative and executive preachers.

Fagir instructed the heads of strictly abide by regulations and dreaming.

He added that 'the period we also to help promote the spirit of democracy and parliamentary life which has been restored to the

Kingdom. In answer to a question over the extent of coordination between him and the Islamic movement to participate in the govern-During the meeting held at the ment, Faqir said: "The concept of participation by the Islamic Movement was not rejected by them as a rule, the dispute was over the kind of ministries they would assume.

He said that his participation in authority," will be more beneficial and it is necessary that we departments in his ministry to become more realistic and stop



Lower House of Parliament Speaker Suleiman Arar Thursday receives the Egyptian parliamentary de legation in Amman (Petra photo)

Egyptian parliamentarians end visit

imposing strict penalties on those AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) - A five member Egyptian parliamentary delegation Friday wound up a two-day visit to Jordan and left the importance of regular meetfor bome after holding talks with Lower House of Parliament from Arab states and said such Speaker Suleiman Arar and Par- practice "can bring views closer liament members.

The delegation which groups heads of various political affiliations in Egypt reviewed parliamentary life in the Arab World. in general and proposed the the Egyptian political parties establishment of a pan-Arab parhament that can meet periodically and decide on matters related to cooperation and coordination among the various parliaments of the Arab World.

Dr. Mustafa Kamel, a member of the delegation and head of the Egyptian Liberal Party, stressed ings among parliamentarians together over matters of different nature and on matters of concern to the whole Arab Nation.

Ibrahim Shukri, head of the, Socialist Labour Party, said that were delighted to see Jordan returning to free political and parliamentary life, and noted that the Egyptian delegation had come to offer congratulations tothe Jordanian people for this interests.

He also called for continued exchanges of views among Arab parliamentarians on all matters of mutual concern.

For his part, Arar said that Jordan can only take pride in the achievements of the Egyptian parliament and can benefit from the experiments of parliamentary life and political parties in Egypt.

Arar expressed hope that coordination and cooperation among Arab parliaments in general and Egyptian and Jordanian legislative councils in particular will increase and grow in the future so as to serve the highest national



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Welcome news

THE resumption of direct flights between Cairo and Damascus by Egyptian and Syrian national carriers is symptomatic of the warming up of relations between the two Arab countries. Indeed, the momentous decision to reestablish direct flights between the two capitals was taken following direct intervention by Presidents Hosni Mubarak and Hafez Al Assad. In the wake of this one additional step on the road to complete normalisation of relations between the two countries, Egypt is expected to send Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid to hold talks with President Assed on ways and means to accelerate the burgeoning brotherly relations between the two countries. The next step would certainly be to hold a summit between the two leaders to remove the remnants of differences between the two countries.

This is of course a most welcome news. The Arab countries cannot keep still their inter-relations or their international relations in the wake of the rapid changes that are sweeping across the entire world. Otherwise the Arab World will be passed by the era of reformation, whether in its domestic or international dimensions, and left behind to stew in its own juice. With the rapid realignment between the various axes of power in the international arena, the Arab World must concentrate more and more on inter-Arab relations in order to secure a firm place for the Arabs on the map of international relations. In the final analysis the Arab countries would need a two-pronged approach to the changing world around them: One introvert, in the sense that a more concentrated effort be made to put inter-Arab relations on a higher plateau than the one that unhappily still exist; and the other extrovert, in the sense that it places the Arab World's relations with other countries or groups of countries on the basis of new criteria.

Seen against this backdrop, the warming up of relations between Cairo and Damascus is a trend that necessitates duplication elsewhere in the Arab World, notably between Damascus and Baghdad. There is no doubt that once Egyptian-Syrian relations are on a new footing, the spin off results would have a great bearing not only on the Damascus-Baghdad relations but elsewhere in the Arab World. The successful visit of President Mubarak to Libya Tuesday to turn a new page in his relation with President Muammar Qadhafi has to be seen in the context of the rapid improvement in the inter-Arab relations.

The upshot of all these changes, within and outside the Arab World, is that inter-Arab rivalry and animosity is a "huxury" that the Arab countries can ill afford. What is at stake is their survival and competitive will in an increasingly competitive world.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday referred to Israel's continued atrocities against the Palestinian people under its rule and called on the international community and the United Nations to take speedy measures to end Zionist terrorism. The paper noted that the Israeli authorities have been coming up with different forms of intimidation and repression against the defenceless population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a bid to suppress their will and to subdue their endeavours and struggle aimed at achieving freedom. The paper referred in particular to Israel's latest practice of forcing the Arab citizens to remove all slogans painted on the walls and along the streets denouncing the occupation and calling on people to maintain the struggle for freedom. The paper said that the Israelis spare no effort in finding the means to prove the Arab people and are relentless in pursuing acts of repression to force the Arab people to succumb to Zionist wishes. The paper said that the international community and all peace loving people of the world should put an end to Israel's atrocities and crimes which violate all norms and international principles.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday attacks the United States for its latest hostile statements against the Arabs in general and Iraq in particular. Mahmoud Rimawi refers to Washington's. outcry over the Iraqi launching of an Iraqi rocket, and says that the new weapon can by no means threaten the United States or its allies, but is intended as a means to defend Iraq and the Arab Nation against external dangers. The writer mocks Washington's claim that the rocket causes a military imbalance in the area and criticises American stance with regard to Israel which has been building up its rocket arsenal and stockpiling nuclear weapons and collaborating with the South African regime in total defiance of all international laws and principles. The writer also notes that Washington's main purpose of raising the outcry is justified by its own ideology that the Arabs must not be in a position to defend themselves and that the United States must not allow the Arabs to become superior to Israel in military terms so that they would never be able to liberate their usurped lands. The writer says that instead of exercising its role as a superpower to establish peace in the world, the United States is now displaying its total bias towards Israel and openly supports its acts of aggression and its campaign against the Arab Nation.

Al Destour daily on Friday echoed statements by His Majesty King Hussein in which he replied to Israel's continued campaigns against Jordan by reaffirming the Kingdom's determination to adhere to its position with regard to the Palestine question and the PLO. The paper also referred to Israel's propaganda campaign against this country noting that the Kingdom will remain fighting in the same trench alongside the whole Arab Nation, and in support of the PLO and the Palestinian people in the face of all conspiracies and external aggression. Jordan, the paper said, will continue to abort Israel's dream of achieving greater Israel and will continue the struggle against the occupation by all available means.

Presidents' answers don't always answer

By Andrei Sakharov

The writer, a Soviet scientist and human rights activist, died of a heart attack Thursday.

MOSCOW — There is of course no alternative to Mikhail Gorbachev as leader of the Soviet Union in this decisive moment in its history. I have said this many times in many meetings, and have watched Mr. Gorbachev's face light up with joy and triumph when I repeated these words in his presence. It was Mr. Gorbachev who, in just four years, initiated many decisions that completely changed the situation in the Soviet Union, and the psychology of its people. Of course, history has pushed our country towards these decisions, but Mr. Gorbachev's role must

not be overlooked. At the same time, I do not idealise Mr. Gorbachev personally nor believe that he is doing all that is necessary. And I believe it is very dangerous to concentrate unlimited powers in the hands of one man, as Mr. Gorbachev has tried to do

In the course of the last year. my concern over the general line of Mr. Gorbachev's domestic policies has increased. I have been worried by the enormous gap between words and deeds in economics, politics and society. Economic reform should be based on changing the structure of property ownership in agriculture and industry, the liquidation of the power in the hands of the party and the state, and ending the corruption of the ministries.

Such reforms have not yet begun. I am worried by Mr. Gorbachev's obvious desire to obtain unlimited power. Worrisome as well is the way he consistently

sive forces who actually support perestroika but towards those who are merely politically obe-This shows itself in a variety of situations. In the difficult problem of outspoken Soviet Union nationalities, for example, Mr. Gorbachev shows a negative attitude towards the politically recal-

citrant Armenians and Balts. In the social area, I am worried by the lack of any real changes for the better at almost all levels.

This lack of change has cost Mr. Gorbachev popularity among some segments of society. His "anti-popularity" may be mea-sured by the popular success of Boris Yeltsin. I respect Mr. Yeltsin, but he is a person of a different caliber from Mr. Gorbachev. His popularity is the result of being perceived as the current regime's opposition, and as its "victim." This explains his phenomenal success - be garnered nearly 90 per cent of the Moscow vote in the recent elections to the newly created Congress of People's Deputies.

I decided that a frank talk with Mr. Gorbachev, without witnesses. would be very important. While the Congress of People's Deputies was meeting this spring, I told him one morning that I wanted to speak to him, one-on-

All that day I was on pins and needles. After the evening session, I reminded one of Mr. Gorbachev's secretaries of my request. He returned a few minutes later and said Mr. Gorbachev was speaking with members of a Georgian delegation, it would take a long time and it would probably be better to postpone the meeting to the next morning. I asked him to tell Mr.

leans not towards those progres- Gorbachev that I would wait. I took a chair not far from the door to the room where he was. I could see the enormous hall of the dient and controllable, even Palace of Congresses, shadowy when they are also reactionary.

Palace of Congresses, shadowy and empty, and the guards at the distant doors.

About half an hour later, Mr. Gorbachev came out, but with him was his close aide, Anatoli Lukyanov. Mr. Lukyanov had not been part of my plans, but nothing could be done about it. Mr. Gorbachev looked tired, and I probably did as well. We moved three chairs to the corner of the stage and sat at the table of the Presidium. Mr. Gorbachev was very serious throughout the conversation. His usual smile for me - half kindly, half condescend-

ing — never appeared.
I said: "Mikhail Sergeyevich! It is not for me to tell you how serious things are in the country, how dissatisfied people are and how everyone expects things to get even worse. There is a crisis of trust in the country towards the leadership and the party. Your personal authority and popularity are down to zero. People cannot wait any longer with nothing but promises. A middle course in situations like this is almost impossible.

"The country and you personally are at a cross-roads -- either speed up the process of change all the way, or try to keep the administrative command system with all of its qualities.

"In the first case you must use the support of the 'left'; you can be sure that there will be many brave and energetic people you can count on. In the second case, you know for yourself whose support you will have, but you will never be forgiven the attempt at perestroika.

Mr. Gorbachev replied: "I stand firmly on the position of tion process to the Supreme

forever. But I am against hopping around, panicking, hurrying. We have seen many 'big leaps,' and the results are always tragedy and backtracking. I know everything that is being said about me. But I am convinced that the people will

understand my line." I told him: "The Congress is not deciding the main political task — all power to the Soviets. That is, the liquidation of the inequality of the double powers of the party and the Soviets. There must be a decree on power, which will guarantee the Congress the full range of legislative power and the right to promote the basic people in charge. Only then will we have power of the people, freedom from the tricks of the apparat, which in fact makes policy now - both in legislation and in selection of people. The elected Supreme Soviet is not competent enough

tries and agencies, and the Supreme Soviet is almost powerless. Mr. Gorbachev said: "The Congress cannot deal with all the laws -- there are too many of them. Therefore we need a constantly working Supreme Soviet. But you, the Moscow delegates, wanted to play at democracy, and as a result many people we need did not get into the Supreme Soviet. We had planned to give them positions in the commissions and committees. We spoiled

or capable of doing the work. The

country is still run by the same

people, the same system of minis-

many things. But we will try nevertheless to fix what we can." I said: "I'm very concerned that the only political result of the Congress is your now unlimited personal power. We came to this peak without elections, you didn't even go through an elecwithout being a member." Mr. Gorbachev asked: "What's

the matter? Didn't you want me to be elected?"

"You know my opinion. I don't think there is an alternative to you. But we're not talking about personalities, we're talking about principles. Besides which, you could come under pressure, you could be blackmailed by people who have information against you. Even now they are saying that you took bribes in Stavropol. [Mr. Gorbachev was active in party politics in Stavropol, near the Black Sea, throughout his early career.] They mention 160,000 rubles. If you aren't elected by the people, no one can

protect you." "I am absolutely clean. And I will never give in to blackmail attempts — not from the right, not from the left," Mr. Gorbachev said these words without

any visible irritation, firmly. So ended that meeting. I did not record it right away and now I am writing from memory. It is quite possible that the order was a bit different and that my words are not exact. But Mr. Gorbachev's key formulations, I think, are accurate.

Of course, I have not always had such wide-ranging and frank discussions in my meetings with state leaders. When I talked to such figures as Ronald Reagan, George Bush, George Shultz and Margaret Thatcher, there were many questions about human rights. It looks as if I am sowing the seeds of my own future

Mr. Reagan seemed like a charming man. I tried to talk about "star wars" in the broad aspect of international strategic stability and general prospects of disarmament. I think he some-

perestroika. I am tied to that Soviet and you became chairman how tuned out my arguments. He kept repeating what he always said — that the Strategic Defence Initiative would make the world a safer placer.

When I met George Bush in Washington in November last year, he had just been elected president. I talked to him about the importance of America agreeing to the doctrine of refusing to take the first strike. The Soviet Union would then confirm its own previous first-strike refusal in a legal and constitutional manner. This would create much more trust and the conditions for achieving strategic equilibrium in conventional weapons.

Nuclear weapons, which allegedly could be used first if necessary, merely create the illusion of safety. Nuclear war is the suicide of the human race, and no one would dare begin it, for it is clear that this path leads to inevitable escalation and will be impossible to stop. You cannot threaten with something that will never be used. But the illusion of nuclear safety through guaran-teed destruction has a flip side. The West does not pay enough attention to conventional

Mr. Bush took a photograph out of his pocket — a family group, people various genera-tions on some cliffs by the sea. He said: "Here's the guarantee that we will never use nuclear weapons first. This is my family, my wife, children and grandchildren. I don't want them to die. No one on earth wants that."

I replied, "But if you insist that you will not strike first, you must make an official announcement of that, put it into the law." Mr. Bush said nothing - The Washington Post.

Election day nears in Eastern Europe

By Patrick Worsnip Reuter

LONDON — The first free elections in 40 years are looming next year in four East European countries, but few people are ready for them, least of all the Communist parties which have ruled unchallenged until recently.

With authoritarian one-party rule collapsing faster than anyone expected in the East bloc, Communist bureaucrats and unemployed dissidents are having to relearn the rules of a democratic game most had forgotten, if they ever knew it.

Only East Germany has so far fixed polling day: May 6. But elections are expected in Hungary in March, and in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria by June. Partly-free elections were held in Poland last June.

This is short notice for the opposition parties, many of them formed only in the last few weeks, which lack structure, organisation, funds, premises,

media and even members. all these things, but they have little experience of fighting a real

election and are coming apart at the seams as they try to shed their image as Stalinist puppets and convince voters they can offer a democratic option.

Some opposition figures would even like the elections delayed. "It seems the (Communist) party are trying to give us as little time as possible to prepare," says Konstantin Trenchev of the unofficial Bulgarian trade union Podkrena.

But the general feeling is that time cannot wait and the elec-tions should be held before the authorities change their minds or Moscow, which has given the green light to the changes sweeping through its Warsaw Pact allies, switches signals.

In addition, the East European governments have lost authority or are only caretaker administrations, and new rulers are needed with an electoral mandate to launch policies and attract foreign aid to tackle their countries' economic crises.

This is already happening in Poland, where a government led The Communist parties have by the Solidarity movement is in power following a bizarre election six months ago that reflected the transitional phase Eastern Europe was in at the time. The election was supposed to

guarantee the Communists and their allies a majority in the Sejm (lower house of parliament) by reserving seats for them and allocating a minority to Solidarity. But the plan misfired. Not only

did Solidarity wipe out the Communists 99-1 in the freely contested senate (upper house), but the formerly pro-Communist Peasant and Democratic parties switched over to Solidarity, giving them a majority in the Sejm. Such parties exist in other East

European countries too. Long dismissed as Communists by another name, existing only to give an illusion of pluralism, they are now taking on a bigger role as they come back to life and ditch their former masters. In East Germany, for instance,

there are four of them and their leaders are assuming high offices. Manfred Gerlach of the Liberal Democratic Party has become acting head of state, and Guenther Maleuda of the Farmers' Party is parliament speaker.

Nevertheless, these parties are still tarred with the Communist brush, but the opposition groups are also struggling to find a direc-

The largest, New Forum, has to decide whether to form a party or coalition with other allied groups, and also how to respond to growing cries on the streets for German reunification, something it opposes.

In Czechoslovakia, the opposition grouping Civic Forum, which was only formed on November 18 but has made most of the running in forcing the Communists to accept a minority role in a new government, has decided to field candidates in for the elections.

According to its spokesman Lubos Dobrovsky, its funds total the equivalent of only \$42,000 dollars, But this does not seem to be a fatal obstacle in Eastern Europe at the moment. The promised vote, however,

has been temporarily eclipsed by the question of who will succeed President Gustav Husak, who has resigned, and whether he or she should be elected by parliament or a direct vote.

In Bulgaria it is still unclear whether the opposition umbrella group. Union of Democratic

nine or so groupings which form it will do so independently. The groups face the traditional

organisations amongst workers but are confident that the party is too unpopular to win. By contrast in Hungary, where

the ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP) dropped its leading role last February, the opposition has had a comparatively long time to organise. Uhlike in Poland where Soli-

darity, with nine years of experience, attracted the lion's share of the opposition vote, the Hungarian opposition is splintered into various feuding parties. The largest is the Hungarian Democratic Forum with about 24 per cent support, according to a recent opinion poll.

Despite this the HSWP, which renamed itself the Hungarian

Forces, will act as a party for next Socialist Party in October but year's elections or whether the faces a split by hardliners who want to resurrect the old party, has failed to win any of the several by-elections that have taken place this year. dominance of Communist Party

Throughout Eastern Europe, opposition figures radiate confidence that they cannot lose, despite a lack of infrastructure which would doom them in any Western country. All they need to do is get their names on the

ballot paper. The most striking election poster in Poland was a photomontage showing the late American actor Gary Cooper, wearing a cowboy outfit and a Solidarity badge, striding forward with his hand over his holster. The caption was

High noon.' That election day - June 4, 1989 — did indeed turn out to be the day of reckoning for the Communists of Poland and perhaps all of Eastern Europe.

Mandela inspires South African blacks from his prison cell

Mandela was unseen and scarcely heard for more than a quarter of a century. But, as the worldwide symbol of opposition to white minority rule, he has dominated the fight for black rights in South

On Wednesday he left prison to have talks with President F.W. de Klerk in his Cape Town offices, underscoring his in-creasingly active role in the

search for an end to apartheid. Mandela was arrested in 1962. His last public speech was from the dock almost two years later at his trial for sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the govern-

Calling himself a nationalist, but not a Communist, Mandela said his outlawed African National Congress (ANC) had no option but to fight the violence of apartheid with violence of its own. "I have fought against white

domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court,

"It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But, if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

He has since resisted radical pressure from rival liberation movements, telling an American lawyer in January 1986: "Unlike white people anywhere else in Africa, whites in South Africa belong here. This is their home.

CAPE TOWN (R) - Nelson we want them to live here with us and share power with us.'

All who have visited him speak of his commanding presence — a lean, gentle, white-haired man who speaks softly and deliberately.

Mandela was jailed for life with

seven others on June 12, 1964, and disappeared behind the cold stone walls of Robben island prison, in Cape Town's Table Bay, where he was forced to break rocks for more than 12 years until his transfer to a mainland jail. He has refused to bargain for

his own release, rejected offers of liberty in exile and shored up the faith of his people through two rebellions against white rule just by being there.

On Robben island, in Cape Town's modern Pollsmoor prison and latterly alone in a luxury prison bungalow, complete with swimming pool, among the vineyards of Paarl, his influence has been undiminished through what he was called "these long, lonely, wasted years."

Township revolutionaries and moderate black leaders invoke his name in heroic terms. Moderate whites see him as the only person who could prevent bloody civil war. Streets and squares are named in his honour around the world and he has been showered with peace prizes and honorary

degrees. The campaign for his release rose to an international clamour when he marked his 70th birthday on July 18, 1988, a month before he was transferred to hospital



with tuberculosis

For 25 years he was allowed no more than two 40-minute visits a month from his family and although restrictions were eased when he was moved to his bungalow he was told friends he is lonelier there than ever before.

His transfer to Paart's Victor Verster prison was widely seen as a prelude to release and when he gambled his reputation with a first visit to the presidential offices in July 1989 for a 45minute tea party with his arch enemy, former President P.W. Botha, it seemed sure he would soon be free.

Shortly after assuming the presidency two months later de Klerk orderd the release of Mandela's co-accused. Mandela is credited with belping them to liberty during meetings in prison with Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee.

For his own part, Mandela has always insisted on unconditional release, consistently refusing to repudiate as the price of liberty the ANC guerrilla war against

On Wednesday his discussions with de Klerk covered "ways and means to address current obstacles in the way of meaningful dialogue," an official statement said. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

was born in a mud hut in the Transkei in Eastern Cape province on July 18, 1918, the son of a Xhosa chief, and was educated at Fort Hare, a college for blacks, where he obtained an arts degree.

He went to Johannesburg to study law while working as a gold mine security guard and then as an estate agent. In 1952 he set up South Africa's first black law practice with Oliver Tambo, now the ANC leader-in-exile.

In 1956, he was one of more than 200 suspects rounded up and put on trial for treason. After a four-year trial he and a number of other black leaders were acquitted.

The ANC was banned in 1960 and Mandela became a fugitive from the police before being betrayed and caught in 1962.

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Le musée du cinéma de Paris

Un peu de nostalgie, beaucoup de magie

tographique». Aussi, une large sur-face du musée lui est-elle consacrée:

on peut y voir le reconstruction du

ne rue» de B. Berkeley (1933),

un décor des «Enfants du paradis» de M. Carné (1944), la tête de mort dont

se servit Hitchcock dans «Psychose»

(1961), les masques du «Satyricon» de Fellini (1969).

la robe de Scarlet O'Hara, portée par

V. Leigh dans «Autant en emporte le

vent» de V. Fleming (1939); celle de Liz Taylor dans «Little Woman», de

M. Le Roy (1949). Et encore le

costume porté par R. Valentino dans «Le cheik» de G. Melford (1922),

Aux fans des stars, le musée offre

C'est la caverne d'Ali Baba des cinéphiles. Installé dans les sous-sols du Palais de Chaillot, à Paris, le musée du cinéma-Henri Langlois regroupe quelque 5.000 objets sur 2.000 mètres carrés. Autant de reliques étonnantes, insolites, sinon émouvantes, qui

Un edingues de cinéma disparu il y quelques années, Henri Langlois, en est le créateur. Sa vie entière, ce passionné d'images anunées l'a pas-sée à dénicher tout un trésor. les spareils, les photos, les affiches, les pellicules, qui envahirent son appartement, débordent de ses pla-cards, de ses armones et même de sa Un premier musée se révèle rapide-

ment trop exigu. Un second, deux fois plus vaste également. Jusqu'à ce jour de 1966 où un ministre de la alture se fait le complice de Langlois: «Je n'ai pas d'argent à vous donner, hélas! Mais «squattez» donc les sous-sols de Chaillot. Ils sons ndes Nous fermerons les yeux». I amelois no se le fit pas dire deux fois. Son musée apparaît à l'ocil non sverti comme une sorte d'antre baroque; un caphamatim encombré de décors, d'images, d'objets hétéroc-lites. Mais, de salle en salle, on observe que son agencement obéit en fait au principe que s'était fixé son créateur: «Suivre le fil des jours et des Y figurent d'abord les ancêtres des

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rappellent qu'avant d'être un art, le cinématrographe fut d'abord une technique. Ainsi des lanterues magiques du 17ème siècle, du phénakistiscope de J.E. Plateau, qui réalisa la synthèse du mouvement (1832), du finell chronoshotographique de F.I. fusil chronophotographique de E.J. Marey (1882), premier appareil de prise de vues. Ou, encore du praxmo-scope d'E. Reynand et son merveilleux théâtre optique (1888), qui libéra le dessin animé en l'arrachant au mouvement perpétnel où le cantonnaient les zootropes et les pantino-

scopes de nos arrières grand pères. On y trouve aussi le premier appareil des frères Lumière, milisable à la fois pour la prise de vue et la principa. projection. Avec ces deux pionniers, le cinéma devenait majeur. Les portes de l'infini s'ouvraient devant

Méliès, «magicien de génie»

«Vint alors un poète, un magicien de génie, Georges Méliès, notre Molière à nous, gens de cinéma. Il comprit tout le parti qu'il serait possi-ble de tirer de cette inventions, explifont revivre 100 ans de septième art dans une atmosphère magique. Des frères Lumière à Liz Taylor, amateurs de techniques et amoureux des stars y trouvent leur compte. Ils sont 50.000 à venir chaque année visiter ce musée, unique au monde.

que Alain Gabet, chef du service animation du musée. Le premier, Méliès s'est exprimé totalement par le cinéma. Il a créé le spectacle cinémacelui d'«Ivan le Terrible» de S.M. Eisenstein (1935), le maillot de bain à paillettes d'Esther Williams, la naïade d'Hollywood, la tenue d'Ingrid Bergman dans la «Jeanne d'Arc» de Flemming, l'habit de clown de G. Massima dans «La strada' de Fellini (1954), le premier studio de cinéma, qu'il avait installé dans son jardin, près de Paris. La visite se poursuit avec les décors du «Cabinet du Dr. Galigari», de R. costume de pape porté par Ringo Star dans «Liztomania» de K. Russel (1975), le galurin de Buster Keaton. les chapeaux de cow-boy de John Wayne et de Henri Fonda etc. Enfin, Wienne (1919), l'épée d'Hamlet qu'Asta Nielsen portait dans le film de Sven Gade (1920), la reproduction l'époustoufiant lit-gondole qui servait aux ébats de Yul Brynner dans «Once du robot de «Métropolis» de F. Lang. (1926) (l'original a été brûlé par les nazis) la maquette du New-York de more with feeling,» de Stanley Donen

Oueloue 50.000 visiteurs chaque année viennent du monde entier admirer les collections du musée. Il a reçu les plus grands noms du cinéma mondial, dont certains comptent parmi ses donateurs: Charlie Chaplin, Orson Welles, Luis Bunuel, Akiro Kurosawa, King Vidor... «En sortant du musée, déclarait un jour ce dernier, l'envie vous prend, irrésistible, de courir vers une salle obscure pour y revoir l'un de ces «classiques» qui ont tant apporté, tant émerveillé».

La mort d'Andreï Sakharov

Pierre Albert Lambert.



Le Robot du film de Fritz Lang "Métropolis" exposé au masée du cinéma an Palais de Chaitlot à Paris.

Les camps de réfugiés surpeuplés *Wahdat : le spectre de la faim*

Les 10 camps de réfugiés palestiniens en Jordanie sont pleins à craquer. A Wabdat, an sud-est d'Amman, le nombre d'habitants est passé en 40 ans de 5.000 à plus de 38.000. Plus de 7 personnes s'entassent en moyenne dans des unités de logement de 100 m2. Cette forte densité, doublée d'une panvreté générale, laisse planer en permanence la menace de la famine. Une menace à laquelle le gouvernement, comme PUNRWA, ont bien du mal à faire face.

Il fait beau: une immense foule déambule dans les rues du camp de Wahdat. Des groupes marchent au hasard. D'autres sont assis sur les semb des maisons, séparées d'm mètre à peine les unes des autres, et chiichotent sans cesse avec leurs

viisins.

Soudain, les visages se durcissent.
Les discussions s'arrêteut. La fonde se dirige vers un point précis, au coeur du camp, où éclatent des cris d'eniante et des disputes entre adultes. Ilest dix heures, ce vendredi: l'heure de la distribution des baguettes de pain

Une scène choquante, qui se répète chaque semaine et qui a pris d'année une tournure de plus en plus dramati-que. Raison principale: une populaince constante dans un espace de moins de 49 hectares, où palestiniens, sans compter des mil-liers d'autres non enregistrés par l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations-Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine an Proche-Orient

(UNRWA).

A la création de Wahdat, après la guerre israélo-arabe de 1948, ils n'étaient que 5.000. Le gouverne-

1982, des problèmes de santé l'out ment jordanien et l'UNRWA les avaient installés peu à peu dans des

logements en dur, simples cubes de béton de 100 m2 le plus souvent. La guerre des Six Jours, en 1967, a aggravé la situation en provo quant l'arrivée de milliers d'autres réfugiés dans le camp. Tout comme l'explosion démographique, qui se traduit par l'entassement de plus de 7 personnes en moyenne par maison, selon les recensements de l'UNRWA, quand ce ne sont pas des familles de 12 ou 13 enfants. Autre coup dur pour les réfugiés: le changement d'orientation de la politi-

que de l'organisation onusienne. Depuis peu, nous portons le gros de notre effort sur les problèmes d'éducation, explique Saker Matar, du bureau d'information de l'UNR-WA à Amman. Car c'est par l'école tions de vie et trouver du travail." Parallèlement au programme sco-laire, dout 134.000 enfants profitent cette année, l'UNRWA continue ses distributions de rations alimentaires. ment aux réfugiés de 1948. Le

gouvernement tente kui, tant bien que

mal, avec la crise économique, de

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subvenir aux besoins les plus urgents des victimes de la guerre de 1967 C'est le cas notamment d'Ismai Mheisanne, originaire de Jaffa. Com-me beaucoup d'autres, il a d'abord cru que son exil serait de courte durée. Puis, il s'est peu à peu adapté à sa nouvelle situation, sur l'autre rive du Jourdain. Pendant 15 ans, il a travaillé comme commerçant. En

obligé à renoncer. dont l'aîné, âgé de 19 ans, est presque totalement handicapé, la vie quoti-dienne est rapidement devenue un enfer. Un seul de ses fils continue aujourd'hui à aller à l'école. "Les vêtements et le matériel scolaire coûtent trop cher", regrette Ismail Plus grave encore : saus ressources

≈, la famille se retrouve entrainée dans la spirale de la misère. Et de la faim. "On passe parfois des jours entiers sans rien à manger, se aint-il. Les rations de farine et de riz sont insuffisantes pour 12 personnes". Des rations, dont la crise économique et financière, qui touche le gouvernement jordanien comme PUNRWA, provoque l'amenuise-

La famille d'Ismail Mheisanne ne constitue malheureusement pas un neuf autres camps de réfugiés du royaume, des milliers d'habitants sont menacés de famine. Et par le cortège des calamités de la pauvreté dont le manque d'hygiène, qui représente un danger grandissant pour des dizaines de milliers d'enfants.

- Saeda Kilani.

De la bombe au Nobel

Le physicien Andrei Sakharov, l'un des pères de la bombe atomique soviétique, figure de la dissidence en URSS et Prix Nobel de la Paix 1975, est mort jeudi à Moscou, à l'âge de 68 ans. Après avoir passé près de 7 ans en résidence surveillée à Gorky pour son opposition à l'intervention de l'armée ronge en Afghanistan, il avait été autorisé á rentrer à Moscou par Mikhail Gorbachev en décembre 1986. Sakharov avait été élu député en mars dernier.

"Nous nous sentous tous orphelins". Pour Vitaly Korotich, député réformiste du Parlement soviétique, comme pour de nombreux opposants ne, la mort d'Andrei Sakharov est d'abord celle d'une des figures de prone des dissidents en URSS. Dissidents, dont le physicien incarnait la lutte depuis les années 1970 et qui lui avait valu de passer près de 7 ans en exil forcé à Gorky au début de la

L'impact de l'engagement de Sakharov pour la défense des droits de l'Homme en Union Soviétique fut d'autant plus grand que l'homme avait en droit, plus tôt, aux louanges de Moscou. Spécialiste de physique nucléaire, il avait en effet amplement contribué à la mise au point de la bombe H en URSS. A l'époque, le Kremlin l'avait même qualifié de héro de la patrie. De gloire nationale, Sakharov pas-

se cependant rapidement au rang de bête noire du régime, Sous Breiney, il dénonce publiquement l'incarcéra-tion des opposants politiques, l'un-lisation abusive de la psychiatrie par les autorités, allant jusqu'à remettre en cause le système soviètique. Commence, des lors pour le dissident, une longue période de harcéle-ments et de "tracasseries" continuels. Dénigré par la presse officielle, écarté

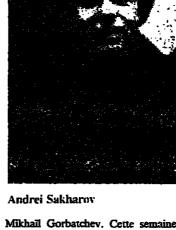
des honneurs, il se voit refusé en 1975 le visa, qui devait lui permettre d'aller recevoir à Oslo le Prix Nobel de la

En décembre 1979, il prend fermement position contre l'entrée des troupes de l'armée rouge en Afghanistan. Un nouvel éclat, qui cette fois lui vaut d'être déporté un mois plus tard à Gorky, ville fermée aux étrangers où l'accompagne sa deuxième épouse, Helena Bonner. Son exil intérieur durera presque 7 ans.

En 1985, Helena Bonner, gravement malade, est autorisée à partir pour les Etats-Unis. A travers elle, Sakharov poursuit sa lutte pour les droits de l'Homme et se dit "lavorable avec réserve" aux réformes qu'entreprend le nouvel homme fort du Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev. Ce dernier téléphone d'ailleurs person-nellement au physicien en décembre 1986 pour lui dire qu'il peut rentrer à Moscou

Elle devieut totale en mars dernier, quand il est élu au Parlement, malgré une ultime tentative des conservateurs de l'Academie des Sciences pour empêcher les scientifiques reformateurs de participer au scratin. Persuadé qu'il faut libéraliser la société soviétique, le nouveau dépu-

té critique aussitôt la politique de



(D'après agences).

encore, les deux hommes se sont affrontés à la tribune de l'Assemblée. Sakharov s'opposant au maintien du monopole du Parti communiste sur la vie politique nationale. Quand il de-mande l'abrogation de tous les articles de la Constitution, qui "entravent l'instauration de la démocratie", le chef du Kremlin coupe son micro. Jeudi soir, Andreī Sakharov avait participé à une réunion de députés de que les dirigeants menaient le pays à la catastrophe catastrophe. Un avertissem qu'il avait l'intention de lancer le lendemain depuis la tribune de l'Assemblée. "Demain, il y aura une bataille", a-t-il affirmé à sa fan avant de s'enfermer dans son bureau pour préparer son allocation.

EN BREF

Libéralisation. Promises par le gouvernement de Moudar Badrane, les premières mesures de libéralisation ont été annoncées cette semaine. Après la libération de 48 déteaus politiques, le premier ministre a indiqué dimanche que les Jordaniens privés de leur passeport se verraient prochainement remettre leurs papiers et que les mesures d'interdiction de voyage et de travail seraient levées. L'undi, les autorités ont rétabli les anciens conseils d'administration des trois quotidiens de langue arabe, Al Rai, Al Destour et Saont al Chaab, dissous en août 1988. Le comité de sécurité économique, qui relève du ministère des Finances, a pris cette décision «conformément à l'orientation du gouvernement vers la suppression de la loi martiale».

Multipartisme. Le Yémen du Sud a autorisé lundi "la libre constitution des partis politiques", mettant ainsi fin au règne du Parti socialiste yéménite (PSY, marxiste), au pouvoir depuis l'indépendance du pays en 1967. La décision a été annoncée à l'issue d'une réunion extraordinaire de deux jours du Comité central du PSY et moins de deux semaines après le sommet d'Aden, qui avait donné lieu à la signature d'un accord pour l'unification des deux Yémen

Réchauffement. Hosni Moubarak et Hafez al-Assad devraient prochainement se rencontrer, a indiqué le ministère syrien des Affaires étrangères, sans toutefois précise la date ni le lieu du tête-à-tête. Cette annonce, qui fait suite à la reprise, mardi, des liaisons aériennes entre Le Caire et Damas, marque un très net réchauffement entre l'Egypte et la Syrie. Cette derniere avait rompu avec Le Caire il y a 12 ans, après le voyage à Jérusalem de l'ancien président égyptien, Anouar al Sadate.

Crise. L'Organisation des Nations Unies est au bord de la cessation de paiement en raison des importants retards pris par les Etats-membres dans le règlement de leur quote-part et dont le montant global s'élève à 1,04 milliard de dollars. Dans son rapport sur l'état des finances de l'ONU, publié mardi, le secrétaire général, Javier Perez de Cuellar, a fait part de sa "profonde inquiétude" et des "sombres perspectives" pour l'Organisation si les Etats ne s'acquittent pas de leur contribution. C'est le cas notamment des Etats-Unis, dont la dette s'établit à 517 millions de dollars, et qui ont versé lundi 65 millions au budget de L'ONU.

Présents. La Libye et l'OLP assisteront au sommet euro-arabe, qui se tiendra à Paris les 21 et 22 décembre. L'Egypte a donné mardi l'assurance que Tripoli participerait au sommet, à l'issue de la rencontre Moubarak-Qaddafi. Yasser Arafat a pour sa part confirmé que "l'Etat de Palestine" serait partie prenante de la réunion dans un message adressé lundi au roi du Maroc, Hassan II.

Rocard. Le premier ministre français était hier au Togo pour représenter la Communauté européenne, dont la France assure la présidence jusqu'à la fin de l'année, à la signature des 4e accords de Lomé entre la CEE et 69 pays d'Afrique, des Caraibes et du Pacifique. Michel Rocard doit se rendre ensu en Israel, où il assistera lundi à l'inauguration de la rue Pierre Mendès-France, ancien président du Conseil français, à Tel Aviv.

Fin d'immunité. Le Parlement européen a levé lundi l'immunité de Jean-Marie Le Pen, député européen d'extrême droite, par 198 voix contre 91 et 18 abstentions. Cette mesure, la première dans l'histoire de l'Assemblée de la CEE, avait été sollicitée il y a un an par la France, à la suite d'un calembour douteux de M. Le Pen à l'encontre du ministre français Michel Durafour, qu'il avait qualifié de "Durafour-crématoire". Paris avait demandé la levée de l'immunité parlementaire du leader du Front national pour pouvoir le poursuivre en instice.

Apartheid. Nelson Mandela et Frederik de Klerk se sont rencontrés mercredi pour la première fois. Ce tête-à-tête entre le leader historique du Congrès national africain (ANC), emprisonné depuis 1962, et le président du régime de l'apartheid constitute aux yeux des observateurs la première amorce sérieuse de dialogue entre le pouvoir blanc et la majorité noire du pays. Rien n'a cependant filtré de l'entretien entre les deux hommes, sinon que d'autres entrevues pourraient avoir lieu prochainement.

Réfugiés. Malgré les condamnations internationales, dont celle des Etats-Unis, qui ont accompagné le rapatriement britannique a approuvé cette mesure devant la Chambre des communes. Margaret Thatcher a notamment justifié cette action, malgré les accusations de "tyrannie" et de politique "honteuse", proférées contre elle par l'opposition travailliste.

ores. Bob Denard, qui contrôle les Comores depuis l'assassinat du président Ahmad Abdallah le 26 novembre dernier, semble prêt à quitter l'archipel avec ses hommes. Le mercenaire français a admis jeudi le principe de son départ, qu'il entend cependant négocier avec la France et l'Afrique du Sud, les deux puissances influentes dans la région. Denard exige l'indemnisa-tion de ses troupes et la garantie qu'aucune poursuite judiciaire ne sera

Est. Le mouvement de libéralisation se poursuit en Euro quelque 25.000 exemplaires de livres et brochures, publiés en Occident et interdits à l'Est, ont été vendus dans les librairies de Prague. En RDA, l'Office national est-allemand pour la sécruité de l'Etat (police politique) a annoncé mardi à Berlin-Est la dissolution "dans les prochains jours" de l'ensemble de ses bureaux dans le pays.

Platini. Michel Platini a décidé hundi de prolonger de quatre ans et demi son contrat à la tête de l'équipe de France de football, qui venait à échéance le 31 décembre. Platini, qui est à la tête du 11 tricolore depuis novembre 1988, a obtenu des responsabilités élargies et le titre de "directeur des sélections

On ferme. La Tour de Pise sera probablement fermée après les fêtes de fin d'année, a annoncé lundi le maire de la ville toscane à l'issue d'anne réunion avec les responsables techniques et politiques de la numicipalité. Le monument de marbre du XIIIe siècle, qui "penche" dangereusement, sera interdit au public pour une durée indéterminée.

Mangano. L'actrice italienne Silvana Mangano, 59 ans, se trouve dans un état de coma profond dans une clinique privée de Madrid, a révélé jeudi le médecin en chef de l'établissement. Selon lui, "il n'y a plus aucun espon" de sauver l'actrice, qui souffre de complications pulmonaires après avoir été opérée du thorax au début du mois. Silvana Mangano avait débuté sa carrière à l'écran dans le film "Riz amer" de Giuseppe de Santis, avant de jouer notamment dans "Mort à Venise" (Visconti) et "Théorème" (Pasolini)."

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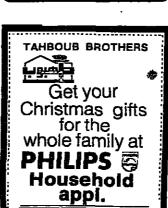


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in the Jordan Times





métrages, dont Jacques Prévert, de Jean Desvilles; Guernica et Le Chant du Styrène, d'Alain Resnais; Elsa, la Rose, d'Agnès Varda. Centre culturel français, 20 décembre à Ciné-club. Séances à 13h00, 15h00, (7h00, 18h30 et 20h00. Nouveau film, le lundi à 20h00. Projection pour les jeunes, le jeudi à 15h00.

A L'AFFICHE

Festival Alfred Hitchcock, an Brit-

ish Council (vidéos). Séances à 17h00 et 18h30.

Dimanche 19: The thirty-nine steps; The lady vanishes.

Tadelloeser und Wolff, d'Eberhard Fechner, d'après le roman autobiog-

aphique de Walter Kempowski

Deuxième et dernière partie de la saga familiale des Kempowski, petits

bourgeois confortables de Luebeck (les années de l'après-guerre).

Institut Goethe, samedi 16 décembre à 2000 (en allemand, sous-titré en augus).

Cycle Jacques Prévert, au centre

Les Enfants du Paradis, de Marcel

Carné, avec Arletty et Jean-Louis Barrault (1943). Dialogues de Jac-

et de Debureau, que le destin s'acharne à toujours séparer...

Centre culturel français, kundi 18 décembr à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Cinéma et poésie. Série de courts-

art. Les amours de Garance

culturel français. Cette semaine:

sedi 18: Secret agent; Young and inno-

CINEMA

Samedi 16: Predator; Running man; Les Incorruptibles; Lethal weapon; Nightmane. Dissauche 17: Honeymoon; Heart burned; Over board; Portress; Empire of the sun. Lundi 18: (PNC); Space balls; Mission; White of the high; Strangers when we mer. Mardi 19: Hidden fear; On dangerous ground; Salsa; Dirty dancing; Some kind of winterfall.

dercredi 29 : Uninvited, Out; Evil dead; Gold swindle; Frantic. Jeudi 21: With an angel; Sworn to silence:

Black widow; Square dance; Cherry 2.000. Vendredi 22: Strand; Gun path; Pretty kill; Julia and Julia; The snake and the rainbow.

Films en version originale. Tél : 603901. Route de l'université de Jordanie, à droite après Phâtel Jérnasiem, puis première à ganche. Le cho-chub se trouve à environ 300 m, sur la ganche.

EXPOSITION

Autour de Prévert. Parcours photographique de la vie du poète, entouré de ses amis, artistes ou personnali-tés. Quelques collages de Prévert, ainsi que des dessins réalisés par les élèves de l'école française d'Amman et par Patrice Pain, graphiste du CCF, sont également présentés au cours de l'exposition. Centre culturel français, jusqu'an mercredi 20 décembre.

THEATRE

Dis, tonton Jacques... L'éternelle histoire des enfants, qui ne veulent pas s'endormir le soir, nourrie de contes et de poèmes de Jacques Prévert. Spectacle pour enfants... et adultes, avec la participation de la chorale de l'école française d'Amman.

Centre culturel royal, samedi 16 décembre, à 16h00 et 20h15. TELEVISION

Silence, on tourne. 50 années de cinema français, de Renoir à Taver-nier, racontées par Jean-Pierre Maury et Rahaf Badaro, et illustrées par de nombreux extraits de films. JTV, dimenche 17 décembre à 15k15.

La grande Cabriole, de Nina Com-paneez, avec Fanny Ardent, Bernard Giraudean et Francis Huster. Les aventures d'une comtesse, de son frère et de leurs amis d'enfance, fils de drapier et de cabaretier, depuis la veille de la Révolution à 1800. JTV, vendredi 22 décembre à 17h30 (traislimit épisode).

After the Philadelphia Hotel

ITC expert advises Jordanians to tailor own needs to shape guarantee institution

AMMAN — A Jordanian industrialist approached the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAIGC) a few weeks ago because no bank in Jordan was willing to help him proceed with an export consignment to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Dr. Mohammad Shawari, IAIGC expert and delegate to a seminar on export credit guarantee and finance, said at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ)

bank in Bahrain chose to arrange the export financing for the Jordanian industrialist after the contacts which the Kuwait-based LAIGC initiated in its endeavours to increase inter-Arab commerce.

The remark came on the heels of a debate which an observer sparked when he criticised a general comment that banks in Jordan only extend credit facilities after deep and thorough analysis.

A member of the panel agreed that the seminar was organised to discuss problems and hindrances and not heap praise on various parties which should play a key role in the proposed establishment of an export credit guaran-

previous week:

Daily average

Total volume

No. of contracts

Total shares

Industrial

Financial

Service

Insurance

Share price index

No. of companies

One Sterling One U.S. dollar

One ounce of gold

Price movement (rise)

(decline)

(stable)

According to the delegate, a tee and insurance agency in Jordan. However, he emphasised that in a free market no one can impose or force a bank into adopting policies and strategies which it sees detrimental to the interest of its shareholders in

terms of profit, portfolio or risks. Shawari, responding to a question put to him later, said that the pan-Arab organisation IAIGC exerted strenuous efforts to convince and lure Arab banks to

"It took from January 1986 until 1988 in unceased persuasion to break resistance from banks and exporters and stimulate gradual enthusiasm in our comprehensive cover scheme," Shawari

cooperate with it.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Taursday, December 14, 1989 Central Bank official rates Buy Seli		Swiss franc French franc Japanese ynd (for 100) Dutch guilder Swedish crown	412.2 109.0 446.1 329.8 102.9	416.2 110.1 450.6 333.1
	643.0 649.0 028.8 1039.1 372.5 376.2	Italian lira (for 100) Belgian franc (for 10)	49.8 176.8	103.9 50.3 178.6

Amman Financial Market

weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the

Sectoral trading:

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession

on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

1.6010.20

1.1610/20

1.7345/52

1.9570/77 1.5545/55

36.46/51

5.9290/340

1295/1296 144.02/07

6.2690/740

6.6825/75

6.7350/400

410.10/410.60

Dec. 9-13

6,085,942

4,959

JD 1,659,618

JD 8,398,091

JD 5,305,105

JD 1,644,510

(19.8%)

(15.5%)

(0.8%)

136.5

19

5,071,695

JD 1,588,987

JD 7,944,935

JD 4.306.345

JD 1,784,011

(22.4%)

(22.1%)

(1.3%)

136.1

67

30

24

U.S. dollars Canadian dollar

Deutschemarks

Dutch guilders

Belgian francs

French francs

Swiss francs

Italian lire

Јарапеѕе уел

Swedish crowns

Danish crowns

U.S. dollars

Norwegian crowns

sentatives of various Jordanian. Arab and foreign institutions on the IAIGC's role and experience in the Arab World. IAIGC operates an export cre-

of bankers, exporters and repre-

dit guarantee scheme solely to cover goods and materials of Arab origin against commercial and non-commercial risks for premium rates between 0.8 per cent to 1.6 per cent of credit facilities for durations not exceeding one

Should any of the covered risks takes place, the corporation compensates the exporter or the bank between 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the incurred losses, Shawari explained.

Although the cooperation that the IAIGC had received was mainly from Arab consortia banks, Shawari said, the corporation's value of operations increased from \$44.7 million in 1986 to \$154 million in 1987 and to \$205.7 million in 1988, with Jordan ranking second on the list (\$59 million). He further added that the number of signed policies jumped from 18 to 53 and to 61 in

the same years.

As to beneficiary countries, the number of exporting countries has increased from five to seven and to nine over 1986, 1987 and 1988 and importing countries also increased in number from 12 to 18 and then 19 in the same years. Arab exports guaranteed under the IAIGC, according to the expert's report, represent a small portion of the aggregate total of inter-Arab trade which amounts

aspirations. Questions in various forms and

The report showed the following advantages that the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation provides: A - Better conditions for Arab products to compete in the Arab markets, since under the scheme. Arab importers may be

granted longer terms of payment with softer conditions. B — Encourages Arab exporters to explore new markets and deal with non-traditional clients without requesting gnaranteed means of payment as irrevocable

C - Encourages Arab and consortia banks to finance Arab trade with better conditions regardless of the commercial and country risks involved, and without the right of recourse on the exporters.

and confirmed letters of credit.

D — Enables Arab exporters to obtain the required financing for their transactions with countries considered to be of high risk or described to have a lack of foreign currency reserves.

But what about the Jordanian deliberations to set up an export credit guarantee and insurance agency here in line with those established in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and other Arab coun-

The panel and the audience did not question the paramount need for such a body to bridge the gap between interests of banks and interests of exporters which should, in theory, flow together towards promoting national

senior adviser on export financial services at the International Trade Centre (ITC), seeking his view on the type and functions of the proposed Jordanian agency but he declined to be specific saying that each country is a different case and that he had not deeply studied the Jordanian market to tailor a recommendation that suits the Kingdom's

The ITC expert cited examples of haphazard establishment of quarantee and insurance agencies to promote exports in many countries whose schemes later stumbled or ended in a fiasco. However, he emphasised, the proper schemes were tested and found very useful and successful and, as such, Jordanians will not be experimenting the idea but they should judge for themselves in light of schemes implemented in tens of developed and developing

Professor Gupta explained that any agency would need about five years to really take off and begin showing results and that it is not a banking or an insurance business but one that have different functions altogether needing highly ophisticated personnel for special training before any step can

be taken. The principal objective of the export guarantee and insurance scheme, according to Gupta, is to provide collateral support to exporters in obtaining both preshipment and post-shipment adv-

from differnt angles were in most developing countries, directed at Professor D.P. Gupta, seek protection in tangible securseek protection in tangible security such as real estate.

> Beneficiaries under the scheme would be the banks, the ITC senior adviser continued, as the guarantees cover the lending institutions should their export credit advance go on default for reasons of buyer's insolvency or restrictions in the country of the importer.

Insurance, the other half of the proposed agency's functions, would benefit the exporter but due to its usual tenor of 2-15 years for a credit period Jordan may not need this cover because nearly 80 per cent of Jordanian exports are for short-term payment of 90 days on the average, the adviser noted.

Gupta clarified the technicalities of the operation at each stage hinting now and then that the capability of executing an export contract is much more valuable to evaluate than the real estate

The seminar, which concluded

Thursday, was truly a success in orienting the participants with the diversified aspects of the proposed agency to boost Jordan's traditional and non-traditional exports to traditional and nontraditional markets. But, the seminar could have had an added importance had the decisionmakers of some pertinent institutions attended and participated in all sessions instead of making their presence only felt during the opening formal ceremony, according to an observer.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

IDB approves \$90m loans, grants

NICOSIA (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) approved about 90 million worth of loans and grants bringing the total for the year so far to \$230 million, the Saudi Press Agency has said. The agency quoted a statement issued by the bank naming South Yemen, Morocco, Jordan and Senegal among the beneficiaries. South Yemen - \$5 million loan for an agricultural project in the central highlands repayable over 25 years with a five-year grace period. Jordan - \$15 million loan to import crude oil from Saudi Arabia, terms unspecified. Morocco

- \$10 million loan for Saudi oil imports, terms unspecified. Morocco \$10 million loan for Saudi oil imports, terms unspecified. Senegal - \$340,000 grant to build an Islamic centre in United States and \$295,000 grant to the Islamic centre in Boston to build a school. The bank, founded by the 46-member Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) in 1975 with \$2.6 billion capital, awards grants and interest free loans to worthy Islamic causes and Muslim countries.

Seminar highlights gas exploration

NICOSIA (R) — Arab oil experts meeting in Doha have called for greater efforts to find new natural gas reserves, the Qatar News Agency said. The agency said the experts issued the call at the end of a five-day natural gas seminar attended by 160 delegates. The final session of the seminar, organised by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, discussed gas production in Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Qatar, Libya, Egypt and Oman. 'There is a need to explore for new resources of natural gas especially in countries lacking sufficient quantities," the final statement said. The seminar "drew attention to the importance of considering the possibility of linking neighbouring Arab countries with a network carrying and distributing natural gas for local and regional use whenever possible," it said. The statement also urged an end to the burning off of gas from oil wells, saying the gas should be harnessed and exploited.

Iraq sacks 15 government engineers

BAGHDAD (AP) — The government has sacked 15 engineers involved in the airport project in the southern city of Basra and punished 15 more for incompetence and negligence, official media has reported. Government-owned newspapers said those sacked will not be allowed to work as engineers for five years. All 30 engineers were employees of the ministry of housing and construction. The newspapers reported the 15 sacked were responsible for damage caused to the airport terminal buildings as a result of the use of sub-standard materials. The other 15 received minor disciplinary punishment for the improper use of official transport and other facilities. The \$300 million Basra airport project was opened in August last year. The facility is currently used for internal flights. Efforts to attract international flights serving the Gulf region or East and South East Asia have failed to materialise. In June, President Saddam Hussein fired the minister, two undersecretaries and four senior officials of the ministry of local government.

Cyprus leads support to 'legal fund'

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus became the first country to contribute to a special United Nations legal fund with a donation of \$5,000. the Cyprus News Agency has reported. The fund was set up to facilitate recourse to the International Court by states which lack financial resources or native legal expertise. "Cyprus is the first country to make a voluntary contribution to this fund in response to a call by the U.N. secretary-general," the state-owned agency reported. This prompt response was welcomed by the U.N.

Rafsanjani urges serious reconstruction:

NICOSIA (R) - Iran's President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, dismissing fears of a resumption of the Gulf war with Iraq, assessment of the world and regional situation is that we should not worry about the resumption of the war and must take reconstruction much more seriously than before," he said at the end of a tour of war-damaged areas of southwest Iran. Rafsanjani called for greater popular contributions for reconstruction and said the nation had an obligation to build homes for the more than one million war refugees.

W. Germany's unemployment rises

BONN (R) — An influx of East Germans looking for work pushed the West German unemployment rate up to 7.6 per cent in November from 7.3 per cent in October, the Bonn government has said. "The main reason for this rise was that the labour market had to absorb a large number of jobless East German immigrants," a government spokesman said. The number of workers without jobs rose to 1.95 million from 1.87 million in October, but fell from 2.09 million in November last year, "In November, unemployment rose more than usual for this time of year, but the number of jobless nevertheless remained under two million," the spokesman said. He said the number of people out of work was the lowest for November since 1981. Despite the larger number of jobseekers, the labour market has improved and looks set to continue doing so next year, the spokesman said. The number of employed people rose to 27.89 million in October, 367,000 more than in October 1988.

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Rich nations pledge \$15b to IDA

WASHINGTON (R) — Rich countries agreed Thursday to donate \$15.2 billion over three vears to the International Development Association (IDA), the arm of the World Bank that makes loans to the world's poorest countries.

World Bank President Barber Conable, announcing the agreement at a press conference, called it a major achievement.

"Most donor governments face severe budget difficulties, yet they agreed to spare the sword in IDA's case. I believe this demonstrates their recognition of IDA's value," he said.

More than 50 countries, most that after taking inflation into nomic policies.

of them with a per capita income account IDA will have the same of less than \$400 a year, qualify for IDA's 35- to 40-year interestfree credits.

Almost half of the lending is channelled to Africa, 15 per cent to India and 15 per cent to China, which is currently suspended from World Bank loans because of the military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrations in Peking in June.

Conable said he hoped to resome lending to China in the not-too-distant future but set no

The agreement, reached after more than a year of talks, ensures

amount of donor money available to it as in the current three-year period that ends June 30, 1990.

Together with money from the repayment of past loans, IDA will have a record \$17 billion to lend between-July 1990 and June 1993. Bank officials said this would allow it to increase its current lending volume of about \$5.7 billion a year by 17 per cent. But Conable warned that the 32 countries who were bankrolling IDA wanted to make sure they got their money's worth. To qualify for loans, poor nations

would have to follow sound eco-

in IDA's lending programme to three areas --- poverty reduction, support for economic reforms, and environmental protection. He said IDA would also pay special attention to reducing population growth.

He said priority would be given

The funding pact had been stalled until now by the refusal of the U.S. government, the largest donor, to commit itself to a firm figure because of budget con-

The Bush administration finally agreed to provide \$1.06 billion a year, or \$3.18 billion over three years.

TEL AVIV (R) — A battle of the budget is brewing between Israeli economists who want defence spending slashed and the army which has asked for more money to combat the Palestinian up-

Defence officials have also cited an Arab-Israeli missile race and improved weapons technology of Arab armies in arguing against budget cuts. Israel television said Thursday night defence officials were shocked at economists' recommendations to cut the budget but did not want a public debate with the finance ministry.

Israel's central bank chief Michael Bruno called for cuts in defence spending Thursday, saying Syria and Jordan had re-

duced military outlays. Bruno's spokesman Rafi Meron said: "Bruno estimates the defence budget can be cut based on a scientific study that says Arab states are cutting their defence budgets."

Bruno has recommended the budget be reduced in closed-door meetings with the finance and defence ministries but he did not propose a figure, Meron said.

Bruno noted a recent study by the Israel International Institute showing Arab countries had reduced arms spending in the last three or four years because of

worsening economies.

SEE THOSE TRAFFIC

SIGNALS?EACH ONE

COST MORE THAN A

His spokesman said Bruno was making an intense effort to press the cuts before the 1990 budget was presented to the cabinet next

Defence officials were quoted in the television report as saying Israel could not afford to be hasty in evaluating changes in the Mid-

throughout the world. They said events in the world had not reduced the threat to Israel and in some cases, such as the end of the Iran-Iraq war, the

dle East strategic balance and

threats had increased. The army has asked for \$150 million above its regular budget requests to cover costs in the coming fiscal year of battling a two-year-old Palestinian uprising

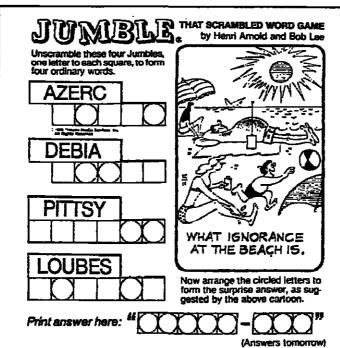
against Israeli occupation. Israel's defence budget topped \$5 billion in 1989, draining onethird of current government ex-penditure excluding debt service.

THE FOUR POLES

DOLLARS.

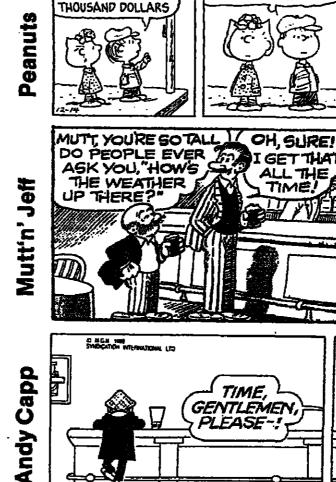
COST NINE THOUSAND





Jumbles: RIGOR NEWSY GENTUS RARITY

Answer: Bigarny is when two - - - "RITES" MAKE A WRONG





THE WHOLE CORNER,









SYDNEY - A late round of buying in selected quality stocks helped lift the market to a firmer close. The All Ordinaries index ended up 3.6 at 1,619.1. TOKYO - The Nikkei index reached a record close of 38,271.04,

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

up 90.34, after arbitraguers won a tug-of-war with profit-takers. EONG KONG - The bull run which began Tuesday slowed slightly but still pushed the Hang Seng index to a post-June 4 record high of 2,896.57, up 19.82. Brokers said the run was likely to slow further next week before Christmas.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed lower on widespread profit taking with bearish news on the property market dampening sentiment. The Straits Times industrial index rose 0.58 to another post-crash high of 1,468.56.

BOMBAY - Share prices recouped early losses to finish mixed on scattered buying by state-owned investment trusts.

FRANKFURT — West German shares closed mixed in moderate trade, with dealers unwilling to build up large positions before the weekend. The DAX index ended the two-hour session 1.66 up at

ZURICH - Shares closed generally slightly lower in very quiet trading with high Swiss interest rates weighing on the market. PARIS - French share pricese closed lower after poor U.S. trade news depressed Wall Street. But the market has still steadied from midsession levels. The CAC-40 index ended down 5.2 points at 1,949.42.

LONDON - Shares were near the lows in quiet afternoon business as Wall Street eased. Earlier the U.K. market showed a muted reaction to U.K. inflation data. At 1640 GMT the FTSE index was 22.3 points off at 2,344.7.

NEW YORK — Stocks fell on news of a \$10.2 billion October trade deficit and an upward revision of the September gap, but blue chips were above lows. The Dow was off eight at 2745.

East, West German stars to team cup

play a benefit match against a "World 11" in Dresden.

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The state of the s

The Communist party daily Neues Deutschland said on Friday the proceeds from the game, to be played on March 26 in

EAST BERLIN (R) — Soccer stars from East and West Germany will team up next year to World War II bombing.
Neues Deutschland did not

name any of the players who would take part but said the organisers were seeking big

After West leads the king of

spades, the defenders are there first.

Their attack has targeted on declar-

er's weak spot. If declarer goes in

with the ace, when East gets in with

the ace of diamonds, a spade contin-

uation nets the defenders two spade

tricks and one trick in each minor

Declarer can blunt the enemy at-

tack by refusing to win the first trick

with the ace of spades. Now West

cannot profitably continue with a

spade, for that will give declarer two tricks in the suit. But shifting the

attack to a club costs a tempo, and

now declarer has the upper hand.

not to surrender his advantage to the enemy. To take a finesse would do just that if East holds the king.

To keep a step ahead, declarer must

rise with the ace of clubs, draw

trumps and then force out the ace of

diamonds. Now the defenders are

shift with the ace and discards a

spade on dummy's high diamond,

nsing a trump as an entry, if neces-

sary. That holds East-West to one

trick in each side suit, and the con-

tract is just home.

elpless. Declarer wins the spade

However, South must be careful

U.S. pulls out of friendly

ROME (R) — The United States have withdrawn from a planned soccer friendly against World Cup hosts Italy after they were drawn to play them in next year's finals.

The Italian Soccer Federation said Friday the U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF) had asked for the match, scheduled for March 28, to be put back to after the tournament.

The United States, the 1994 World Cup hosts, came out in the same first round group as Italy at last week's draw for the 1990 finals. They will play Italy at Rome's Olympic stadium on June 14. The Italian federation said it would decide in the next few days whether to find another team for the friendly or cancel the fixture

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

IT CUTS BOTH WAYS

Both vulnerable. South deals. NORTH V A 10 7 5 ♦ K Q 4 ♣ A J 10

WEST • KQ 198 © 962 0.9752 ♦ 9 7 3 ♥ 8 O A 1083 * K9862 SOUTH + AJ5

0 J 6 **₽ Q74** South West North Pass 3 ♥ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of 4 Once upon a time, war might have been a question of getting there 'fustes" with the "mostes." These days, there are ways of deflecting an army from its course.

The bidding was straight out of an old Goren textbook. North's jump raise showed the equivalent of an opening bid with four-card support, and South had no ambitions beyond game.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1989 By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

HOROSCOPE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you can expect to feel like you are standing still or repeating experiences that you have already known. Don't allow the confusious of others to deter your

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) A new friendship from afar is the best means now to add to your social group. Changes in persons coming into your home should not be resented.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Friends will be in your home today who bring many pleasant hours. You can enjoy social events with both men and women friends

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Get attachment to accept an invitation with you and go to an outside interesting event. Be alert to accepting more younger persons into your home.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A very good day for you to get off on a trip to visit with an understanding friend. This is the day to be practical.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Don't accept just yet an outside associate who wishes to become a member of your intimate social group. Make sure you are very aware of any outside amusements to see. VIRGO: (August 22 to September

22) Public and patriotic events are those which can bring you and your friends the greatest amount of pleasure. Don't be confused by something your mate does.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Your intuitions are, at least,

just right on how conditions can best be handled at your home. Get highly specialised knowledge to do at business.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Don't upset those at home y insisting that a friend be enter-ined there now. This is the day to be very happy with your mate. SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) New confidence

from close companions require complete secrecy on your part. Sightseeing or jamus visiting close anions can please your mate. CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You can take members of your own clan with to entertainments with good friends. You see,

at last, the best means with which

to increase your assets. AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You can now invite the persons you want to see in your own home and have a happy time. Avoid trying to tell your mate what to do at all or have trouble.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Get ready for some very interesting invitations from people you have known for some time. Being more emotional with mate brings good results.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will have a special ability to organise large public events or affairs that require the overview of many talents. They will be the individual that others turn to in case of an emergency or where solid decision making is

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

Row over track team continues

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — A possible boycott of next month's Auckland Commonwealth games was being considered as a dispute over the size of the Australian track and field team continued, Athletics Austra-lia President David Prince said

Prince reaffirmed his organisation's refusal to meet a demand from the Australian Common-

(ACGA) to cut 15 athletes fromthe 85 chosen team to compete in New Zealand.

"We have no intention of changing the team. As far as athletics Australia is concerned the team will stay at 85. Prince

The ACGA has demanded Athletics Australia trim the team to 70 athletes - the number the

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organisation estimated last May would be going to Auckland — but had admitted there are no financial or logistical reasons why the team should be cut.

early next week after "seeking

Anger at the ACGA grew Friday and Prince said his organisa-tion planned a detailed statement

certain facts and information." Athletics Australia is believed to have asked it: legal advisers for a full summary on its legal posi-tion in the event that battle ends up in the courts.

Prince said he could not rule out the possibility of a boycott.

To the Brazilian community in Jordan

All Brazilian citizens who had been registered to vote in the presidential elections are requested to report to the Brazilian Embassy on Sunday, December 17, from 08:00 a.m. to 05:00 p.m. to cast their votes for the second round.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

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8 a.m. Holy Communion

6 p.m. Family Communion & Holy Baptism Tel: 628543

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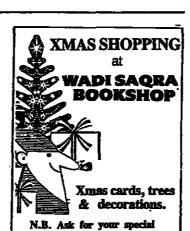
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THE Daily Grossword by William Caraine

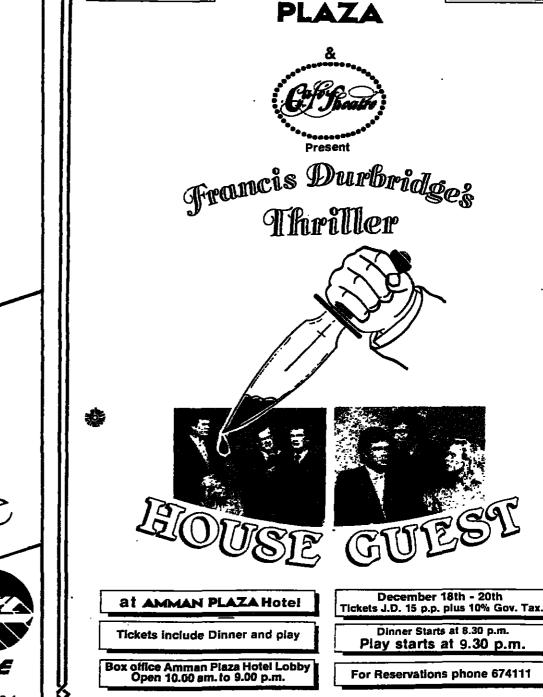


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PLAZA Clint Eastwood DEAD POOL

Tel: 674111

Performance, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

(Arabic)

Performance, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

U.N. issues landmark declaration on S. Africa

By Peter James Spielmann The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS - The General Assembly, speaking with one voice, has unanimously condemned South Africa's apartheid system as "a crime against the conscience and dignity of man-kind" and demanded its aboli-

For the first time in the U.N.'s history, black African nations reached a compromise with the United States and Britain on the subject of apartheid, adopting the declaration by consensus

The delegates then stood for a moment of silent meditation at the close of the three-day special session on apartheid.

"A declaration, however solemn and however unanimous, will not itself belp the people of South Africa in their efforts to create a new and non-racial society." said the assembly's president, Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

"But it will lend tremendous power to our arguments hence-forth when addressing proponents of apartheid, whether inside or outside South Africa." To win U.S. and British support, the Africans diluted a statement proposed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

They abandoned the OAU's demand for increased sanctions

Corazon Aquino's intelligence

chief has warned she could face

another coup attempt within six

months, and two thirds of the

Philippines armed forces would

remain neutral during the

Rodolfo Canieso, director

Coordinating Agency

general of the National Intelli-

(NICA), also told a senate sub-

committee he feared serious trou-

ble in the southern island of

Mindanao where rebel troops

were linking up with secessionist

Details of the closed-door ses-

sion were published in Philippine

Canieso, a former army chief,

said in any future coup attempt

he anticipated 60 to 70 per cent of

the armed forces would remain

eventually emerged victorious.

PEKING (R) — Despite fierce public: denunciations of Tibet's Dala! Lama, China is quietly pur-

suing efforts to hold its first talks

with the exiled spiritual leader in

more than 30 years, diplomats

China has intensified its attacks

since the 54-year-old Buddhist

priest won the Nobel Peace Prize

in Ocotber and has tightened

security in Lhasa, the regional

capital, which has been under

martial law since anti-Chinese

Despite this, diplomats said,

China had not closed the door on

the possibility of holding talks with the Dalai Lama, who fled

Tibet in 1959 after a failed revolt

A key figure in China's dual-

track diplomacy on Tibet is an

elderly Chinese academic, Pro-

fessor Wang Yao, who told Reu-

ters he had been keeping contacts

alive with members of the Dalai

is a clever and wise man," Wang said at his Peking home.

Wang, who described himself as an adviser to the Chinese

"I respect the Dalai Lama. He

Lama's "government-in exile."

protests in March.

against Chinese rule.

said Friday.

neutral, backing the side which

organisations.

newspapes on Friday.

against South Africa and its call sanctions to isolate South Africa. for an interim government during the transition to a non-racial democracy.

instead, the declaration raises the possibility of lifting trade embargoes if Pretoria begins repealing apartheid within six

The declaration pledges that the world community will "not relax existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African regime to eradicate apartheid, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible

It then asks Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to report by July 1 on South Africa's progress in abolishing apartheid.

Delegates from 118 nations, including presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, castigated South Africa's racial segregation policies during three days of de-

The Security Council has a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, and the General Assembly has called on all nations to voluntarily isolate the country economically, socially, culturally and in the sporting

The United States and Britain have always used their veto power in the Security Council to block more sweeping mandatory

Aquino intelligence chief

be divided between those with

links to the right-wing rebels and

government supporters, he said.

popular revolt against strongman

Ferdinand Marcos in 1986, sur-

vived the sixth and most serious

attempt to topple her this month. But rebel leaders have said they

Aquino has said only two per

cent of the armed forces took part

in the Dec. 1-7 mutiny in which

more than 100 people died and

600 were wounded. The gov-

ernment admits many of the re-

bels are still at large.
Cashiered Colonel Gregorio

"Gringo" Honasan said in a letter

published in a Manila newspaper

Thursday the rebels could launch

"phase II" of their coup shortly.

China pursues secret efforts to

government acting as a go-be-tween, said he met the Dalai

Lama's information officers. Lodi

The Dalai Lama's representa-

Gyari, in Sweden last month.

tives in London and Washington

and his Dutch legal adviser,

Michael van Walt van Praag, also

took part in their discussions,

A speaker of Tibetan who lived

there for 13 years, Wang described some of the Dalai Lama's

followers as his "good friends."
"I hope the problems of Tibet

will be resolved by the central

government and the Dalai Lama

and the Tibetan people. I hope

the West will help us to push

relations between the Dalai Lama

and the central government near-er and nearer," he added.

The Dalai Lama's 1988 Stras-

bourg speech in which he gave up

the idea of complete independ-

ence for Tibet could form the

basis of negotiations, Wang said.

A sticking point in the past had been China's insistence that the

Dalai Lama live in Peking if he

returned but Wang said this con-

The Dalai Lama said living in

the Chinese capital would be like

dition had been dropped.

Wang said.

begin talks with Dalai Lama

Senator Aquilino Pimentel told

reporters he believed this could ment the facilities should be relo-

be an attempt to form a separatist cated next to the U.S. Clark Air

will try again.

The remaining 30 per cent of government on the southern is- Base,

Aquino, swept to power in a

sees coup threats alive

MANILA (R) — President the 165,000-strong military would

Washington and London contend that ostracising South Africa merely makes it more recalcitrant, and say economic sauctions hurt the black majority more than the white minority.

Numerous diplomats said the time was right for a consensus document because South Africa's new President F.W. de Klerk, appears ready to begin dismantling apartheid.

De Kierk, who came to power this year, says he wants a new constitution within five years that will bring blacks into the national

However, he has made clear he opposes black majority rule and a one-man, one-vote system, and envisions a system in which whites would have veto power on major policy decisions. He has vowed to end apartheid and has implemented some limited re-

The assembly's declaration calls on blacks and whites to open negotiations to achieve a "nonracial and democratic society in

South Africa" by peaceful means.
The fundamental principles of
the "new South Africa" would be that all people would enjoy equal citizenship, and would have the right to participate in government and form non-racist political par-

Security was stepped up out-side the diplomatic missions after

grenades exploded at the house

of a U.S. diplomat and inside a

U.S. embassy housing complex Thursday, the day after Defence

Secretary Fidel Ramos warned

the rebels may launch terrorist

attacks, but a Filipino carpenter

A government council has re-

commended moving military camps in Manila outside the

capital to help prevent further

fighting in his month's attempted

Congressman Jose de Venecia.

coup and one in August 1987.

a member of the joint executive-

legislative panel, said in a state-

being in a "soft prison."

China's claims to have ruled

Tibet since the Mongols held

sway over the Himalayan region

more than 700 years ago. Com-munist troops enforced Chinese

rule in the 1950s and security

forces have crushed several pro-

independence demonstrations in

Lhasa over the past two years.

the Nobel Peace Prize to the

The two sides had still not

agreed on where and when to

meet, who would take part and

using what title, Wang said.
The Dalai Lama's "government-in-exile," based in Dharm-

sala in northern India, is not recog-

nised by any country and China refuses to have official contact

with it. China also insists that the

Dalai Lama's Dutch adviser be

One Western diplomat who

closely follows events in Tibet

said he doubted that China was

genuinely interested in having the

Dalai Lama return to Tibet,

where he is worshipped fervently

by most of the two million or so

barred from talks.

Dalai Lama would give impetus

towards the search for talks.

Wang was hopeful the award of

The camps were the focus of

was wounded by shrapnel.

No Americans were hurt in the

attacks in Manila.



Moments before police arrived to collect Vietnamese refugees against their will to repatriate them back to Vietnam Tuesday two refugees shout and cry out of their temperary home in Hong Kong.

Boat people flight delayed

HONG KONG (R) — Plans for the forced repatriation of a second planeload of Vietnamese boat people before Christmas have been delayed, for logistical reasons and because Hanoi wants to assess the impact of the first flight, a senior British official said

Britain and Hong Kong triggered a storm of world criticism Tuesday by sending 51 men, women and children back to Vietnam in the middle of the night under a virtual news blackout. On Friday, boat people in Hong Kong's camps staged further protests against deportation, with thousands of asylum seekers

banners. At one camp an effigy of Brit-ish Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was burned in protest, although a government spokes-man said the demonstrations

marching, chanting and waving

At the newly-built High Island camp in Hong Kong's New Territories, a group of 600 boat people were staging a sit-in protest.

The British official told Reu-

ters: "The planned flight before Christmas has been delayed, partly because the Vietnamese want to assess things and partly because of the need to get the whole thing set up and arranged.

But there is no problem. "Each flight has to be discussed and arranged separately — the Vietnamese need to know who is going to be on the flight, when it is coming and so forth, which is quite normal."

The official said he also believed London wanted to wait until two British envoys, Labour peer Lord Ennals and former Conservative minister Timothy Raison, arrived in Hanoi in the

They have been sent by the government to help the threeman British embassy monitor Vietnamese pledges that those returned against their will would be treated humanely and not

The official denied that the flight had been delayed because of worldwide condemnation of the deportations.

Hong Kong officials are studying various options to continue the deportation of those Vietnamese boat people screened out as illegal immigrants.

Civil aviation sources said Cathay Pacific Airways, which provided the Lockheed TriStar used in Tuesday's flight, had been asked to provide several more aircraft.

But once the programme is under way, government officials are expected to switch to ships to take larger numbers back.

57.000 Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong, of whom only 14,000 presently qualify as refugees under United Nations criteria, having arrived before screening was introduced in June last year.

Of the remaining 43,000, some 6,500 have been screened so far and only 400 screened in as re-The official said he expected a

more satisfactory monitoring arrangement for those who have been returned would be devised after a meeting in Geneva Jan.

The meeting, which groups Western powers and Asian states who have been on the receiving end of the boat people exodus as well as Vietnam and international groups such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) — will review the situation.

Key Recruit scandal **Christian Democrat** figures deny charges

Ezoe, the former chairman of Recruit Company and the alleged mastermind behind the biggest political scandal to rock post-war Japan, pleaded not guilty to brib-

ery charges Friday. Ezoe and former Cabinet the Tokyo district court that the ness. cut-rate shares in a subsidiary of Recruit that passed between them were not intended as bribes.

"I never distributed bribes to any of the defendants," a feeble : looking Ezoe told the court.

Ezoe was under investigation by Tokyo district prosecutors for 99-days earlier in the year but was

freed on bail after questioning. "I was forced to make the confessions under duress and am still going through torture now. (During questioning) I had tears flowing down and I felt I was

going crazy," he said. Fujinami, the right-hand man of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, denied he had favoured Recruit by pushing to keep a government-decreed ban on pre-graduation employment of college seniors — an arrangement

that benefited Recruit's business in job placement information and I have never made any effort to do so under influence of these so-called bribes," Fujinami said. He has now left the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)

but retains his seat in parliament, just like his boss, Nakasone. "I severely regret this trial as one who served in an important post in the Nakasone govern-ment," he added. "I deny all

charges." Also denying bribery charges Friday were Toshiro Ono, an executive of Recruit, the information conglomerate Ezoe founded, and Katsuya Ikeda of the opposition Komeito (Clean

Government) party.

If convicted, the defendants

TOKYO (Agencies) - Hiromasa could be sentenced to five years in prison.

Their trial is the last of five, which began Nov. 22 in Tokyo district court and will last for months as the legal system delves into allegations of corruption in the cozy relations between Secretary Takao Fujinami told Japanese government and busi-

> The Recruit scandal began in the summer of 1988 and brought down Takeshita, who resigned last spring after acknowledging he received large donations from

Other key figures in the gov-erning LDP have been sidelined by the scandal and the honesty of ranking bureaucrats has been questioned because of gifts they accepted from Recruit.

The other trials involve six bureaucrats and two other Recruit executives.

Prosecutors must show the point at which a gift becomes a bribe. Japanese law says bribery occurs when a public official or politician receives money or valuables from people or companies the official is in a position to supervise.

Recruit offered millions of discount shares in Recruit-Cosmos to hundreds of politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen be-fore the stocks were available to the general public.

When it was offered on the over-the-counter market, the price of the stock shot up and the insiders made large profits. Fujinami's shares were said to have gained him 30 million yen (\$215,000).

On Wednesday, the former chairman of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Hishashi Shinto, 79, acknow-ledged he made about 21 million yen (\$145,000) in 1986 on Recruit-Cosmos shares. But he denied favouring Recruit with special treatment when it entered the telecommunications market.

wins Chile presidency

fortably won Thursday's Chilean elections which brought down the curtain on General Augusto Pinochet, the last of Latin America's old-style military rulers.

Preliminary official results early Friday morning gave aylwin 55.2 per cent of the popular vote

Former Finance Minister Her-nan Buchi polled 29.4 per cent and millionaire businessman Francisco Javier Erraruriz 15.3. As thousands of people poured into the streets in celebration, Aylwin told a huge crowd of supporters in a central square that what Chile now needed was

mutual understanding to build a solid democracy.
"Once again, the people of Chile have taken their destiny in their own hands," the 71-year-old

veteran politician said. "I want to be president of all Chileans, and for this I need the support of all."
But in what could be an indica-

tion that the bitter divisions created by 16 years of Pinochet's iron rule will be difficult to bridge, the government state-ment acknowledging his victory was conspicuously void of any word of congratulation.

Instead, Interior Minister Carios Caceres lauded the achievements of Pinochet's rule which, he said, had laid solid economic and political foundations for the new democracy.

Aylwin needed 51 per cent to

avoid a second-round run-off against Buchi, the architect of the unfettered free market policies which won international praise for Chile but have failed to solve the country's serious social prob-The new president, who is also

a lawyer, is to take office March 11 for a four-year term. Pinochet will step down on that day at the blamed on the military.

SANTIAGO (R) — Christian end of a process that began last Democrat Patricio Aylwin com-

was confident of winning. Instead, Chileans rebuffed his bid for another eight years in power and forced him to hold elections under a constitutional time-table he had set himself.

It excluded him from standing as a candidate in the elections, — the highest margin won by any Chilean president this century. the first genuine ballot since 1970 when Salvador Allende became the -world's only freely-elected Marxist president.

Pinochet overthrew -him in 1973 and unleashed a wave of repression against the left. At least 1,500 people were killed, hundreds disappeared, and torture became a standard instrument of interrogation.

The elections capped a decade of unprecedented democratic advances in Latin America. where democratic governments have replaced right-wing military rulers in 12 countries since 1979. Despite the euphoria of the election celebrations, Aylwin acknowledged that Chile still has

a long way to go before shaking off the legacy of the military. The constitution he inherits from Pinochet has several clauses that limit democracy. To make constitutional am-

endments, the 17-party coalition which fielded Aylwin as its candidate would need a solid parliamentary majority. A large majority would be essential "to untie the knots with

which they (the military) are trying to bind us," Aylwin said Thursday. Aylwin has promised to leave

the old regime's conservative eco-nomic policies intact but boost social spending.

He has also made it clear he does not plan a head-on confrontation with the 125,000strong armed forces, still a for-midable power in Chilean politics, over human rights abuses

Dogs 'eat' man

DULZURA, California (AP) A man who complained to police that he was attacked by dogs has been manled to death, apparently by the same animals, authorities said. "He appeared to have been eaten alive. That's the only way to describe it," said Dill Delaney. a ranch caretaker who discovered the body. Ray Johnson, 69, was found dead Tuesday on a road near a ranch where the mixedbreed dogs lived. Johnson frequently walked nearly 13 kilometres from his house to another ranch where he tended hogs and cattle. If the dogs were responsible for Johnson's death, criminal charges could be brought against their owner, authorities said. John Slough, an off-duty San Diego police officer who lives nearby, heard "one heliacious dog fight" Tuesday morning and went to investigate, said San Diego police investigator Pete Solomonsen, who is married to a niece of Johnson. When Slough arrived, two dogs attacked and he shot one to death and wounded another, authorities said. Animal control officers impounded at least six dogs from the ranch. Solomonsen said he signed a complaint a few months ago charging Johnson had been attacked by the dogs. Last week, he said, Johnson showed him bite marks on his legs and a pair of jeans he said were torn by the

Robbers net 3 billion lire

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — At least eight men robbed an Italian security van on the outskirts of Florence Thursday and escaped with three billion lire (\$2.3 million). A police spokesman said the robbers shot at the van driver, who crashed while trying to evade the ambush. He was rushed to hospital in a serious condition. Three guards inside the van were threatened with automatic rifles but were not harmed. Two stolen cars used in the robbery were later found abandoned at a motorway service station northwest of Florence.

New theory on dinosaurs

WASHINGTON (R) -- New fosancestors of modern mammals roamed the entire earth some 225 million years ago, the National Geographic Society said Thurslay. "These very advanced mainmal-like reptiles appear to have roamed all over the globe," Hans-Dieter Sues, a Smithsonian Institution paleobiologist, told Reuters. The society based its conclusion on a newly discovered collectin of fossils uncovered at a wooded site near Richmond, Virginia. The most interesting find so far has been 11 jawbones from the closest known reptilean ancestors of mammals, a tiny dinosaur known as the Cynodont. Discovery of the fossilised remains solves a longstanding mystery because previous Cynodont: finds have been confined principally to the Southern Hemisphere, including sites in South America, China and South Africa. When the Cynodont fives 225 million years ago, earth had only one continent, known as Pan-gaea, but scientists have never been able to determine why there was no evidence of the Cynodont had wandered into areas now found in the Northern Hemisphere. The Virginia site has also yielded the fossilised remains of some 200 different prehistoric creatures, including lizards and at least one previously unknown heavily armoured species with big bony backplates and large rigid

NATO clears way for arms treaty, welcomes Shevardnadze

By Nicholas Doughty Reuters

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), recently criticised for failing to respond to the dynamic changes in the East, has smoothed the way to a conventional_arms treaty and agreed to open its doors to a Warsaw Pact minister for the first time.

The alliance's 16 foreign ministers, meeting in Brussels Thursday, agreed to a request by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to visit their headquarters and hold talks with NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner next week.

The ministers also set aside

an embarrassing Greek-Turkish row that had delayed the tabling of a Western treaty proposal in Vienna talks on cutting troops and military hardware.

The draft was tabled later Thursday at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) negotiations, a few hours after the Warsaw Pact put forward its

Prospects now seem good that NATO can achieve its goal of next year for signing a treaty which would cut U.S. and Soviet troops in Europe to 275,000 each and scrap huge numbers of tanks, vehicles,

artillery pieces and aircraft. Shevardnadze's visit is another sign of extraordinary

times that have seen the death of rigid, old-style communism in most East European states. No Warsaw Pact minister has ever entered NATO headquarters and until recently the idea would have been dismissed as absurd.

It was not known why Shevardnadze proposed the NATO visit. He is due to meet European Community (EC) Foreign ministers in Brussels next Monday.

But NATO is bound to make the best public use of his

Increasingly deprived of the perceived military threat that brought it into existence 40 years ago, the Western alliance is seeking a more political role and the chance to help shape the future institutions of

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker proposed changes along these lines earlier this week and officials said his initiative received a warm response on the first day of the two-day foreign ministers' meeting.

But since it has no suprana-tional powers, NATO relies on consensus for its decisions and has been criticised for rigidity and an inability to move with the times.

NATO diplomats said it was not immediately clear whether the Woerner-Shevardnadze talks would have a fixed agenda. "The visit has an obvious

said one diplomat.

Another diplomat, asked whether the talks would be of a symbolic or practical nature, replied: "When you go to bed with a girl for the first time, is it symbolic or practical?"

The foreign ministers, at their first meeting since the Berlin Wall was breached last month, spent much of Thursday debating the reforms sweeping Eastern Europe and the role NATO has to play in providing a stable platform for

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reassured the allies that his country had no intention of demanding changes in its post-World War II borders.

The growing debate over German reunification has caused some NATO allies to worry that Central Europe could be destabilised. The two German states form the frontline of both military blocs.

The ministers cleared the way for the tabling of the conventional forces draft by agreeing to set aside the Greek-Turkish dispute over the port of Mersin, used by Turkey to reinforce the selfproclaimed independent Turkish enclave of northern

Greece wanted the port included in the area for arms reductions. Turkey wanted it left out.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the row had

not been settled but both Greece and Turkey had agreed to drop the matter for now so that the draft treaty could be tabled on behalf of all NATO

U.S. officials said the ministers had also made considerable progress of forging a joint NATO position on an "open skies" treaty, which would regulate the right of countries to send military flights over each others' territories.

Foreign ministers from NATO and the seven members of the Warsaw Pact are scheduled to meet in Ottawa in February to discuss the treaty and are also expected to discuss further progress in CFE necotiations

Global weather (major world cities)

ATHENS	05	41.	14	57	Clear	
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